

# Newport Mercury

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## The Mercury.

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THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in 1840, and is now in its one hundred and fifty-seventh year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, with less than half a dozen exceptions. The oldest printed in the English language. It has long been a weekly of local news, and has been a source of information to the people of this city and the surrounding country. It has been a source of information to the people of this city and the surrounding country. It has been a source of information to the people of this city and the surrounding country.

## Local Matters.

### Board of Aldermen.

There was considerable business to come before the regular weekly meeting of the board of aldermen on Thursday evening, a number of new matters having been referred to the board by the council. Committees were appointed to remove the partition in the school department offices, to build a new powder house on City wharf, and to remove the old stone crusher. The city clerk was authorized to advertise for bids for new granolithic sidewalks, and the street commissioner was directed to move the curb to conform to the new line of fence on the Rives property on Spring and Webster streets.

Mr. H. A. Titus came before the board to consult in regard to the style of chairs for use in the addition to the Coggeshall school, and was directed to confer with the committee on the school. The contract for erecting the voting booths went to James M. Gillies for \$125. The committee on schools was authorized to dispose of the old heater in the Coggeshall school, and the board was surprised to be informed that a junk dealer had already purchased the boiler of a member of the school committee. He was directed to return such portions as he had already taken away.

The widening of Bath road showed progress. The committee reported that it had been unable to agree with Mrs. Lavinia Ash as to the purchase of her property for this purpose, and the board voted to condemn the land, the appraisers being James Smith, Pecker Braman and E. C. O'Neill. The city clerk was directed to secure from the street commissioner a report on all unfinished work of the highway department.

Much routine business was transacted.

The report of the council committee on re-organization of the fire department is now in the hands of the printer, and will be ready for final revision by the committee next week. It is probable that a special meeting of the representative council will be called after the State election, so that a proposition for complete re-organization of the department can be placed on the ballots for submission to the voters at the city election in December.

The marriage of Miss Edith Bradford Lawton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Howard Lawton of Providence, and Mr. Luther Milton Hoyle of Woonsocket took place at the residence of the bride's parents on Wednesday evening. Mrs. Hoyle is the granddaughter of Ordinance Sergeant Thomas Lawton of this city.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Edith Norman Hunter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hunter, and Mr. Louis L. Lorillard, Jr. Mr. Lorillard is now on his way to Newport after having been abroad for several months. Miss Hunter is a granddaughter of the late George H. Norman.

A meeting of German born citizens was held on Wednesday for the purpose of starting an organization to provide aid for distressed families in Germany. Although there were only 11 present at the first meeting the sum of \$2.00 was raised in a few minutes and a permanent organization effected.

A fence has been erected on the T. A. Lawton estate on Broadway, to cut off the lots on the southern end of the estate which are to be sold. The residence will still have a good sized lawn.

The two new motor boats for the use of the Torpedo Station here were given their official trials in Newport last week.

### Representative Council.

There was a short and uneventful session of the representative council on Tuesday evening, with a very small attendance. At first there were some fears that there might not be a quorum on account of the large number of absentees, and when the roll was called the attendance was four short of a quorum, but enough came in later to make the required number and a few over. There were few discussions during the evening, and all the business presented went through without a hitch.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with, and the first business was the acceptance of the resignation of A. Russell Manchester from the second ward. The ward delegation filled the vacancy by the election of William H. Jackson, but Mr. Jackson was not present to be sworn in. A resolution was passed providing for the assessment and collection of a poll tax, to be collected between October 15 and November 15. A resolution was passed fixing the salary of the Mayor at \$1800, and of the board of aldermen at \$500 each, the same as heretofore. A report was received from the committee on appropriations, approving all the resolutions making appropriations. A communication was received from the board of aldermen, recommending a number of transfers and now appropriations.

Resolutions were adopted without discussion, making a number of transfers from one appropriation to another, mostly within departments. The sum of \$1000 additional for printing the city ordinances was appropriated. A number of new granolithic sidewalks were ordered, to be paid for out of the original appropriation for new sidewalks. The board of aldermen was authorized to dispose of the old boiler in the Coggeshall school.

At the request of the school committee, \$200 was appropriated for the removal of the partition in the school department offices. At the request of the board of aldermen, \$500 was appropriated for the removal of the old stone crusher from the former quarry, the board being empowered to do what seemed right in the matter. The sum of \$1500 was appropriated for the erection of a powder house on City wharf. The sum of \$2,991.46 additional was appropriated for paying the State tax.

A communication from the Newport Police Relief Association was taken up. This asked for the amendment of an ordinance so that all retired members of the department, regardless of rank, should receive a uniform payment of \$650 a year. This would increase the retired pay of patrolmen, but would reduce that of the Chief and Captain. Whatever additional sum is required to meet these payments will be provided by the Association. The ordinance was amended as requested.

The committee on revision of the city ordinances presented a report, stating that they had completed their work, and that the ordinances as revised had been printed in book form, with an index. The report was received, and the ordinances were formally adopted as amended. A bill was presented for the services of the members of the committee, and an appropriation of \$1,575 was voted. This included \$500 each for M. A. Sullivan, William Williams, and C. H. Keohne, Jr., with \$75 additional for extra work.

A number of petitions for granolithic sidewalks, etc., were referred to the committee of 25.

On recommendation of the tax assessors, William Sergeant Kendall was given leave to withdraw his petition for remission of taxes. A petition in regard to the pollution of the harbor was referred to the board of health. Timothy F. Sullivan was elected a weigher of coal and other merchandise. A petition for a granolithic sidewalk on Channing street was referred to the committee of 25.

This completed the business of the evening and the council adjourned after having been in session for about one hour.

### Two Burglaries

There were two burglaries in Newport some time during Tuesday night. The Broadway store of H. A. Kalkman was entered and some \$30 was taken from the cash box. The shoe store of Robert S. Gash on lower Thames street was also entered and a considerable quantity of stock was taken while other articles were scattered around the store. In both places the robbers seemed to be familiar with the premises.

Later in the week four boys were arrested for the Gash burglary. The three youngest were turned over to the probation officer, but Ernest J. McGee, 16 years old, was held for the grand jury.

Mr. Augustin C. Titus, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. Titus, has been appointed first alternate for appointment to the Naval Academy.

### Columbus Day.

There was a very general observance of Columbus Day in this city on Monday, most of the stores being closed for the entire day. The principal feature of the observance was a big street parade in the afternoon, which was really a fine showing. There was some decorating of public and private buildings, and flags were generally displayed in honor of the day.

The parade started promptly at 2.00 o'clock and covered a fairly long route in remarkably quick time. Inasmuch as the Naval Apprentices had the head of the line and marched at regulation step, the civic organizations had to move right along in order to keep up with them. The route of march was from the old State House down Washington square and Thames street to Dearborn, to Spring, to Pelham, to Bellevue avenue, to Kay, to Everett, to Broadway, and past the City Hall where the line was reviewed by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen.

Lieutenant Commander Frank T. Evans was the chief marshal, and had on his staff one member of each of the organizations in line. The line was headed by a platoon of police under Sergeant William H. Wilcox. Then came the brigade of naval apprentices from the Training Station, accompanied by the Training Station Band, and followed by the Newport Naval Reserves. The second division was headed by the Newport Municipal Band and was made up of the Newport Artillery, the Hibernian Rifles, and two divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. The third division was headed by the St. Anthony's Band of Fall River, and was composed of the Sons of Columbus, and Land's End Lodge, Loyal Order of Moose.

The Knights of Columbus made up the fourth division and had the crack Seventh Artillery Band at their head. The day was an ideal one for a holiday and the streets were lined with people to see the parade. Many of the organizations were greeted with hearty applause as they passed.

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Boss Congdon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Congdon, to Mr. Ernest Knight Gladding of Dupont, Washington, took place at the home of the bride's parents on Broadway last Saturday evening. Rev. William Safford Jones officiated, and the bride was attended by her sister, Miss Anna Congdon, and Miss Laura S. Barker as bridesmaids. Mr. Clifton B. Ward of Middletown was the best man, and the ushers were Messrs. Harry W. Boudreau, George H. Draper and Norman E. Holt. Following the ceremony a large reception was held. Mr. and Mrs. Gladding will make their home in the State of Washington, where the groom is a chemist in the employ of the Dupont Powder Company.

The Republican and the Democratic city conventions for the nomination of candidates for Senator were held on Friday evening of last week. The Republican convention was unanimous in the choice of Clark Burdick for the party nominee, and the Democratic convention named Chester B. Tallman. Mr. Tallman at first announced that he would not accept the nomination, but afterward decided to do so.

Senator Alton Head of Jamestown has been successful in securing the restoration of the rural free delivery for his town which had been discontinued on October 1st. This means a great deal for Jamestown, and Senator Head gave much time and trouble to securing the concession from the post-office department at Washington.

At the meeting of William Ellery Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, on Tuesday evening, the new by-laws presented by the committee on revision were adopted. It was decided to hold the annual birthday party at the Hotel Aquidneck on Tuesday, October 27.

Rev. Sam Small, the famous temperance lecturer, will speak at a meeting to be held at the Army & Navy Y. M. C. A. on Wednesday evening, October 28, under the joint auspices of the Ministers Union and the two Associations.

Miss Mary A. Wells and Mr. George deMille Congdon were united in marriage at the Channing parsonage last Saturday evening. The ceremony being performed by Rev. William Safford Jones.

Papers have been served upon Mr. Newton Adams in a suit for divorce instituted by his wife, who was Miss Alice Key Potter. The case will probably come up at the December term of the Superior Court in this city.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Marion Haire, daughter of Mrs. Joseph Haire, and Mr. Thomas B. Boatwright of Atlanta, Georgia.

Colonel A. A. Barker has returned to Cuba, after having spent several weeks in Newport.

### School Committee.

The regular monthly meeting of the school committee was held on Monday evening, when the chairman, Dr. Barker, was present for the first time in many months, and was given a hearty welcome by his associates. Vice Chairman Thomas P. Peckham presided at Dr. Barker's request.

The report of Superintendent Lull contained the following items:

Total enrollment 3,673, average number belonging 3,690, average number attending 3,451.31, per cent of attendance 95.8, cases of tardiness 174, and cases of absence 44. The total number of boys 1,638; total girls 1,236. The total (\$378) is 146 more than on the third Friday in 1912, and 88 more than in 1913. The loss of 125 in 1911 has now been recovered.

The new permits numbered 441. Of these 179 were granted for the kindergarten, 135 for grade 1, 112 to grades 11-X, and 48 to the Rogers.

In the Rogers the enrollment in 1912 was 524; in 1913, 563; and this year 595. As the regular seating capacity is 616, it is evident that some relief must be provided. Temporary extension is now furnished on the second and third floors of the Townsend. The increase is almost wholly due to the growth in grade XI, which enrolled 147 last year and has 186 this.

Board of Health.

When the schools opened September 14 no pupil was excluded because of illness. Since September 14 one case of scarlet fever has been reported. This excluded the pupil III, and two others, from the public schools.

The dental department of the Board of Health is at work on the third floor of the City Hall with special cases sent from the schools, under the supervision of the school nurse.

Grade VII.

In accordance with the vote of the Public School Committee a new room was opened in the Clarke school for Grade VII. The enrollment was 33. Even with the withdrawal of 33 from the six rooms of this grade, they averaged 48.

Domestic Arts.

In the Rogers 18 pupils of Grade X and 9 of Grades XI-XIII have elected the new course in domestic arts. Grade X has three periods per week and Grades XI-XIII one double period. The extra teaching time demanded of Miss Woodhull has been obtained by assigning to Miss Manuel three classes of Grade VII and by relieving her from the beginning work in Grade IV.

John Clarke School.

In the third week in August tentative plans for the new school building were submitted for suggestions. As they were drawn for three stories, they could not be considered. On September 16, 23 and 30 and October 7 revised sketches were submitted and studied by the special committee of the Board of Aldermen and by your superintendent. Then they were sent back to the architect for completed plans.

The report of Trust officer Topham contained the following:

Number of cases investigated (reported by teachers), 204; number of cases of truants (public 15, parochial 3), 18; number out for illness and other causes, 246; number of different children truants, 18; number found not attending school, 28; number sent to public schools, 13; number sent to parochial schools, 5; number of certificates issued from June 19, 1914 to date (14-16 years), 50; number of certificates issued to children over 16 years of age from June 19, 1914, to date, 12.

In accordance with a recommendation of the committee on teachers Miss Carr and Miss Frank were given one month's sick leave at one-third salary, and Miss Goddard was continued at the Rogers High School for one more month. On recommendation of the committee on janitors it was voted to increase the salary of the Coggeshall School \$100, and the janitor of the Rogers \$50. All the janitors were re-elected, the salaries remaining the same as last year with these two exceptions.

The following recommendations of the committee on evening schools were adopted:

That on Monday evening, October 19, 1914, evening schools for men and women shall be opened in the Townsend Industrial School for two terms. The first term shall close Wednesday, December 23; the second term shall begin Monday, January 4, 1915, and close Friday, March 13, 1915, unless the attendance shall so fall off as to justify, in the opinion of the committee on evening schools, an earlier closing of said schools. There shall be no school on October 30, November 27 and February 22. The sessions shall be from 7:30 to 9:30 p. m.

That the elementary schools shall be in session on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays of each week and that the following teachers shall be employed as needed, in the order given: Clarence A. Carr, Jeannette H. Swasey, Mary L. Brayton, Blanche L. Eberly, and Mary Hathaway as substitute. Mr. Carr shall be paid \$3 per evening, Miss Swasey \$2.50, Miss Brayton and Miss Eberly \$2 and Miss Hathaway \$1.50.

That a class in the following subjects shall begin when 10 persons have registered for a subject in the office of the superintendent of schools: First, a class in mechanical drawing on Mondays and Fridays; second, a class in bookkeeping on Mondays and Fridays; third, a class in freehand drawing on Wednesdays; fourth, a class in stenography and typewriting on Mondays and Fridays; fifth, a class in iron and machine work on Wednesdays and Fridays.

That if these classes are formed Alfred R. C. Gattenmeier shall be in charge of the mechanical drawing, William S. Brownell of the bookkeeping, Lulu Z. Roderick of the freehand

drawing, M. Anna Ford of the stenography and typewriting, and E. Benjamin May of the iron and machine work, and they shall be paid \$3 per evening. Sadie Bloch shall be assistant in stenography and typewriting, at \$1.75 per evening.

That in the stenography-typewriting class a deposit of \$1 shall be made for the text-book. This money shall be refunded if the pupil attends 25 lessons and the book is returned in good condition.

That in the iron and machine class the limit shall be 16, and unnecessary absence for two consecutive evenings shall cause loss of membership.

That the tuition for non-residents for any class shall be \$5 per term.

Mr. Cozzens called up the matter of removing the partition in the committee rooms, and it was voted to refer the matter to the representative council.

The matter of teachers visiting other schools was called up, and it was suggested that all those who did not visit other schools as required by the rules should suffer the loss of a day's pay, but after some discussion it was decided merely to call their attention to the rule. A letter from the Civic League regarding the good government work in the schools was referred to the committee on curriculum with power.

A communication from the teachers asking for certain increases in salaries on account of the high cost of living was referred to the committee on teachers.

Superior Court.

There have not been many days' session of the court this week, adjournment being taken over Monday and Wednesday. Monday was a legal holiday, and Wednesday was observed by the State courts on account of the Brown University celebration. In consequence there has not been a great deal of business transacted.

On Tuesday there was a further hearing in the matter of the preliminary injunction regarding a pond in Tiverton, Andrew P. White vs. Charles H. White. Plaintiff asked that defendant be restrained from plowing the bottom of a pond which he claimed would restrain the flow of water to his mill. Defendant claimed that he was merely removing some of the "knolls" that interfered with his ice harvest, and which would really improve the supply of water for the mill. Many witnesses were called by both sides. The court thought that any damage would not be irreparable, and declined to grant a permanent injunction, dissolving the preliminary restraining order.

On Thursday there was a peculiar case for a jury on the criminal side of the docket. This was also a Tiverton case.

Peter Kulpa was charged with obstructing an officer. The State claimed that at a Polish picnic on June 21, the Tiverton police arrested a drunken man. They charged that Kulpa thrust his baby into the arms of the prisoner, thinking that the police would not arrest a man with a baby in his arms. For the defense, it was claimed that the drunken man had seized the baby and that Kulpa endeavored to get it back. The jury reported a disagreement and were discharged.

Articles and letters found on the steamer Priscilla indicated that a man calling himself Benjamin Wilson of Bristol, England, had committed suicide sometime Wednesday night after the steamer left New York and before it reached this city. His outer clothing was found on the deck and he had evidently jumped overboard, clad only in his underclothes.

At the annual meeting of the Grand Chapter of the Eastern Star, held in Providence Wednesday, Mrs. Lillian H. Durfee, Past Matron of Aquidneck Chapter of Newport, was made Grand Matron by a unanimous vote, and Mrs. Frank P. King of Newport was made Grand-Marshal. The attendance was very large, every Chapter in the State being represented.

The insurance on the burned steamer Conanicut has been adjusted, and the company will receive \$22,000, the full face of the policy.

MIDDLETOWN.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

A wedding reception was given on Thursday evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. William V. Hart on Wapping road, in honor of their eldest daughter, Louise Mason, whose marriage to Archibald Atty took place here on October 1st. Mr. and Mrs. Atty received beneath a bower of honeysuckle vines and pink dahlias, from the center of which was suspended a profusion of pink hearts. They were assisted in receiving by Mr. and Mrs. Hart and by Mrs. Harriet Atty of Fall River, mother of the groom. During the evening Miss Sadie E. Peckham rendered several piano selections and there was a musical programme on the Victor. Ice cream, cake and coffee were served, also a wedding cake, and a bride's cake was cut. The bride wore an attractive dress of lavender crepe meteor, with bodice and tunic of white shadow lace. There were many handsome and valuable presents, including a china dinner service from the Red Men.

The house was very attractively decorated, and there were many guests

present from out of town.

Mrs. Atty is a graduate of the Training School for Nurses of the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital of Boston.

Aquidneck Grange was represented at Portsmouth Grange Neighbors' Night by a delegation of 43, over 200 Grangers being present.

Neighbors' Night at Aquidneck Grange, one of the most important dates of the year, proved a most enjoyable occasion. Not only were all the six Granges of the county represented, but the State Master, Lecturer, Secretary, several members of the State Executive Committee, and the Providence County Deputy were present, together with many masters of local Granges, in all a total of 175. The Portsmouth delegation led the list, 38 being present: from this Grange, Nonaquaket Grange, Stone Bridge, had 33; Tiverton, 17; Jamestown, 9; Providence, 5. The program for the "Lecturer's Hour" included an address of welcome by the Aquidneck chaplain, Rev. E. E. Wells, a response by Mr. L. Lincoln Sherman, from Portsmouth Grange, music by the Aquidneck quartette, vocal and instrumental music, with readings and recitations from various members of the visiting orders. Especially worthy of mention was the dramatic readings given by Mr. Rhodes of Jamestown. Late in the evening the guests sat down to a collation which lasted until midnight. A combination of flowers with American flags made an elaborate decorative scheme, and garden produce was used effectively upon brackets arranged at the rear of the hall. Worthy Master, Mrs. Mary Chas. Spooner, was chairman of arrangements. Neighbors' Night invitations were received from Portsmouth Grange for Oct. 16, from Nonaquaket, Stone Bridge, Oct. 20, from Tiverton, Oct. 28, and Little Compton, Nov. 4. Thursday evening of next week Miss Mabel Campbell, of the Rhode Island State College, is scheduled to speak on "Increased Efficiency in the Home."

The Oliphant Club met with Mrs. Elsie A. Peckham on Friday, the hostess presenting as the subject of the afternoon, "Now thought and its poetical interpretation," by Ella Wheeler Wilcox. Vocal selections were rendered by Mrs. Wm. L. Brown and instrumental numbers by her sister, Miss Sadie E. Peckham. Mrs. Elbert A. Sisson will entertain the club this week, subject, "Famous Peoples' Sons and Daughters."

St. Columba's Guild reopened its meetings on Friday at the Berkeley Parish House after a recess since the fair in August. The members will work from now until Christmas upon their usual gift of garments for St. Mary's Orphanage.

On Sunday evening Rev. Latta Griswold gave the first in the series of illustrated talks for the winter at the Berkeley Parish House, his subject being "The Story of the Catechism," 65 slides were shown. On next Sunday evening the theme will be "The Political World in the Time of Christ."

Mr. John H. Hodgson, of Newport, violinist, assisted the choir at the Methodist Episcopal Church on Sunday afternoon rendering also two numbers.

The monthly meeting of the Public School Committee will be held on Monday evening at the town hall. Under the supervision of Supl. Joel Peckham a room in the Weyland Smith house, Green End avenue, has been engaged for the overflow at the Peabody School. The desks, chairs and school fixtures are being transferred from the Peabody annex which had been used for three years past. By the present arrangements the first grade will be removed to the Smith house and placed under a separate teacher. It is hoped that the new schoolroom may be ready for occupancy within a week or so.

After an intermission of two months the monthly meetings of the Newport County Pomona Grange will be resumed on Tuesday of next week when the members of the local Granges will be entertained by Little Compton Grange at their Grange Hall. Special arrangements for the round trip have been made with Pierce's electric bus, to leave Stone Bridge at quarter of two as the sessions for the October meeting are to be held afternoon and evening. Elaborate preparations are being made for the entertainment of the guests, and as the membership contest for the bronze shield is nearing the end of the year, a good class of candidates is expected to enter at this meeting. Mrs. Arthur A. Sherman has arranged an interesting lecture program under the following heads: "Amusements of 50 years ago compared with the present." "Are present forms of public entertainment injurious or otherwise?" "The value of an attractive home in forming the character of the young."

The October meeting of the King's Daughters was held this week with Mrs. I. W. McCartney at State Hill crest.

Mr. Fred P. Webber will present the subject, "A Nation Without a Saloon, How and When," before the Epworth League at the Methodist Episcopal Church on Friday evening.

The Paradise Club was entertained by Mrs. Emmie Blair LeValley at her home on Bliss Mine Road on Wednesday afternoon. The members of the Women's Auxiliary of Holy Cross and St. Mary's parishes were guests of Mrs. Fred A. Coggeshall on Gypson Road on the same date.

Mrs. Ida M. Brown and Mrs. E. A. Peckham attended as delegates, on Monday, the convention of the Providence District Epworth League held at Brockton, Mass.

Mrs. Fred Smith, president of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society, and Mrs. E. E. Wells, chairman of the executive board, left on Tuesday morning for Pittsfield, Mass., to attend, as delegates, the three days' convention of this society. Mrs. Wells expects to visit relatives in Boston and elsewhere before returning.

The condition of Mr. A. Herbert Ward continues grave and his brother, Joseph Hooker Ward of New York, has been notified.

# THE LAST SHOT

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BY FREDERICK PALMER



CHAPTER VII. CONTINUED

Let officers apply themselves with conspicuous energy and they heard from a general Parlow; let officers only keep step and free of courts martial, and they heard from a mere lieutenant. Parlow, however, was not a mere lieutenant, but a man of dynamism, dynamism, and dynamism was Parlow, who never asked any one under him to work harder than himself.

Lanstron appeared in the presence of Jove shortly after eight o'clock the next morning after he left La Tir. Jove rolled his big head on his short neck in a nod and said:

"Late!"

"The train was late, sir," Lanstron replied, "and I have some news about our thousandth chance."

"Him-m! What is it?" asked Parlow. When Lanstron had told his story, Parlow worked his lips in a way he had if he were struck by a passing reflection which might or might not have a connection with the subject in hand. "Strange about her when you consider who her parents were!" he said. "But you never know. Him-m! Why don't you sit down, young man?"

"The way that the Grays gave out our dispatch convinces me of their intentions," Parlow said. "Their people are rising to it and ours are rising in answer. The Grays have been transferring regiments from distant provinces to their frontier because they will fight better in an invasion. We are transferring better regiments to our frontier because they will fight for their own property. By Thursday you will find that open mobilization on both sides has begun."

"My department is ready," said Lanstron, "all except your decision about press censorship."

"A troublesome point," responded Parlow. "I have procrastinated because two definite plans were fully worked out. It is a matter of choice between them: either publicity or complete secrecy. You know I am no believer in riding two horses at once. My mind is about made up; but let me hear your side again. Sometimes I get conviction by probing another man's."

Lanstron was at his best, for his own conviction was intense.

"Of course they will go in for secrecy; but our case is different," he began.

Parlow settled himself to listen with the gift of the organizer who draws from his informant the brevity of essentials.

"I should take the people into our confidence," Lanstron proceeded. "I should make them feel that we were one family fighting for all we hold dear against the invader. If our losses were heavy, if we have a setback, then the inspiration of the heroism of those who have fallen and the danger of their own homes feeling the foot of the invader next will impel the living to greater sacrifices. For the Grays are in the wrong. The moral and the legal right is with us."

"And the duty of men like you and me, chosen for the purpose," said Parlow, "is worthy to direct the courage that goes with moral right. The overt act of war must come from them by violating our frontier, not in the African jungle but here. Even when the dagger fingers the window-cash we shall not fire—no, not until we hear our boots. When he does, you would have a message go out to our people that will set them quivering with indignation."

"Yes, and I would let the names of our soldiers who fall first be known and how they fell, their backs to their brother homes and their faces to the foe."

"Our very liberality in giving news will help us to cover the military secrets which we desire to preserve," Parlow said, with slow emphasis. "We shall hold back what we please, confident of the people's trust. Good policy that, yes! But enough! Your orders are ready, in detail, I believe. You have nothing to add?"

"No, sir, nothing; at least, not until war begins."

"Very well. We shall have the orders issued at the proper moment," concluded Parlow. "And Westering is going to find," he proceeded after a thoughtful pause, "that a man is ready to die fighting to hold his own throat than fighting to take another man's. War is not yet solely an affair of machinery and numbers. The human element is still uppermost. Give me your hand—no, not that one, the one you shake hands with—the one wounded in action!"

Parlow looked the stiffened fingers in his own with something of the carous which an old bear that is in very good humor might give to a provoking cub.

"I have planned, planned, planned for this time. The world shall soon know, as the elements of it go into the crucible test, whether it is well done or not. I want to live to see the day when the last charge made against our trenches is beaten back. Then they may throw this old body onto the rubbish heap as soon as they please—it is a fat, cowardly behemoth of an old body!"

"No, no, it isn't!" Lanstron objected. "He was seeing only what most people saw after talking with Parlow for a few minutes. His fine, intelligent eyes and beautiful forehead."

"All that I wanted of the body was to feel my train," Parlow continued, regardless of the interruption. "I have watched my mind as a navigator watches a barometer. I have been sure at the first sign that it was losing its grip to give up. Yet I have

felt that my body would go on feeding, my brain and that to the last moment of consciousness, when suddenly the body collapses, I should have self-possession and energy of mind. Under the coming strain the shock may come, as a cord snaps. At that instant my successor will take up my work where I leave it off."

"The old fog who has aimed to join experience to youth chooses youth. You took your medicine without grumbling in the disagreeable but vitally important position of chief of intelligence. Now you—there, don't tremble with stage fright!" For Lanstron's hand was quivering in Parlow's grasp, while his face was that of a man stunned.

"You are to be at the right hand of this old body," continued Parlow. "You are to go with me to the front; to sleep in the room next to mine; to be always at my side, and, finally, you are to promise that if over the old body falls in its duty to the mind, if ever you see that I am not standing up to the strain, you are to say so to me and I give you my word that I shall let you take charge."

Lanstron was too stunned to speak for a moment. The arrangement seemed a hideous joke; a refinement of cruelty inconceivable. It was expecting him to tell Atlas that he was old and to take the weight of the world off the giant's shoulders.

"Have you lost your patriotism?" demanded Parlow. "Are you afraid of duty? Afraid of your youth of the burden that I bear in age?"

His fingers closed in on Lanstron's with such force that the grip was painful.

"Promise!" he commanded.

"I promise!" Lanstron said with a throb.

"That's it! That's the way! That's the kind of soldier I like," Parlow declared with change of tone, and he rose from his chair with a spring that was a delight to Lanstron in its proof of the physical vigor so stoutly denied.

"We have a lot to say to each other today," he added; "but first I am going to show you the whole bag of tricks."

His arm crooked in Lanstron's, they went along the main corridor of the staff office and entered a vault having a single chair and a small table in the center and lined by sections of numbered pigeonholes, each with a combination lock. At the base of one section was a small safe. It was not

the first time that Lanstron had been in this vault. He had the combination of two of the sections of pigeonholes, aerostatics and intelligence. The rest belonged to other divisions.

"The safe is my own, as you know. No one opens it; no one knows what is in it but me," said Parlow, taking from it an envelope and a manuscript, which he laid on the table. "There you have all that is in my brain—the whole plan. The envelope contains the combinations of all the pigeonholes, if you wish to look up any details."

"Thank you!" Lanstron half whispered. It was all he could think of to say.

"And you will find that there is more than you thought, perhaps; the reason why I have fought hard to remain chief of staff; why—" Parlow continued in a voice that had the sepulchral uncertainty of a threat long nursed now breaking free of the bondage of years within the sound-proof walls. "But—" he broke off suddenly as if he distrusted even the security of the vault. "Yes, it is all there—my life's work, my dream, my ambition, my plan!"

Lanstron heard the lock slide in the door as Parlow went out and he was alone with the army's secrets. As he read Parlow's firm handwriting, many parts fell together, many more on a chessboard grew clear. His breath came faster, he bent closer over the table, he turned back pages to go over them again. Every sentence dropped in his mind like a bolt

in a bucket. Unconscious of the passage of time, he did not heed the door open or realize Parlow's presence until he felt Parlow's hand on his shoulder.

"I see that you didn't look into any of the pigeonholes," the chief of staff observed.

Lanstron pressed his finger-tips on the manuscript significantly.

"No, it is all there!"

"The thing being to carry it out!" said Parlow. "God with us!" he added devoutly.

CHAPTER VIII.

Close to the White Posts.

On Saturday evening the 125th regiment of the Grays was mustered in field accoutrements and a full supply of cartridges. In the darkness the first battalion marched out at right angles to the main road that ran through La Tir and South La Tir. At length Company B, deployed in line of skirmishers, lay down to sleep on its arms.

"We wait here for the word," Fracasse, the captain, whispered to his senior lieutenant. "If it comes, our objective is the house and the old castle on the hill above the town."

The tower of the church showed dimly when a pale moon broke through a cloud. By its light Hugo Mallia saw on his left the plucked and characterless features of Peterkin. A few yards ahead was a white stone post.

"That's their side over there!" whispered the captain's son, who was next to Peterkin.

"When we cross war begins," said the manufacturer's son.

"I wonder if they are expecting us!" said the judge's son a trifle huskily, in an attempt at humor, though he was not given to humor.

"Just waiting to throw bouquets!" whispered the laborer's son. He, too, was not given to humor and, too, spoke a trifle huskily.

"And we'll fix bayonets when we start and they will run at the sight of our steel!" said Eugene Aronson. He and Hugo alone, not excepting Peterkin, the butcher's son, spoke in their natural voices. The others were trying to make their voices sound natural, while Peterkin's voice had developed a certain ferocity, and the liver patch on his cheek twitched more frequently.

"Why, Company B is in front! We have the post of honor, and maybe our company will win the most glory of any in the regiment!" Eugene added. "Oh, we'll beat them! The bullet is not made that will get me!"

"Your service will be over in time for you to help with the spring planting," Eugene whispered Hugo, who was apparently preoccupied with many detached thoughts.

"And you to be at home sucking lollipops!" Peterkin growled to Hugo.

"That would be better than murdering my fellowman to get his property," Hugo answered, so soberly that it did not seem to his comrades that he was joking this time. Peterkin's snarling exclamation of "White feather!" came in the midst of a chorus of indignation.

Captain Fracasse, who had heard only the disturbance without knowing the cause, interfered in a low, sharp tone:

"Silence! As I have told you before, silence! We don't want them to know that we are here. Go to sleep! You may get no rest tomorrow night!"

But little Peterkin, the question in his mind breaking free of his lips, unwittingly asked:

"Shall—shall we fight in the morning?"

"I don't know. Nobody knows!" answered Fracasse. "We wait on orders, ready to do our duty. There may be no war. Don't let me hear another peep from you!"

Now all closed their eyes. In front of them was vast silence which seemed to stretch from end to end of the frontier, while to the rear was the rumble of switching railway trains and the rumble of provision trains and artillery on the roads, and in the distance on the plain the headlight of a locomotive cut a swath in the black night. But the breathing of most of the men was not that of slumber, though Eugene and Peterkin slept soundly. Hours passed. Occasional restless movements told of efforts to force sleep by changing position.

"It's the waiting that's sickening!" exploded the manufacturer's son under his breath, desperately.

"So I say. I'd like to be at it and done with the suspense!" said the doctor's son.

"They say if you are shot through the head you don't know what killed you it's so quick. Think of that!" exclaimed Peterkin, huddling closer to Hugo and shivering.

"Yes, very merciful," Hugo whispered, patting Peterkin's arm.

"Sh-h-h! Silence, I tell you!" commanded Fracasse crossly. He was falling into a half doze at last.

In marching order, with cartridge boxes full, on Saturday night, the 63d of the Browns marched out of barracks to the main pass road. One company after another left the road at a given point, bound for the position mapped in its instructions. Dellarme's, however, went on until it was opposite the Galloway house.

"We are depending on you," the colonel said to Dellarme, giving his hand a grip. "You are not to draw off till you get the flag."

"No, sir," Dellarme replied.

With the signal to the batteries keep the men screened—warn them not to let their first baptism of shell fire break their nerves!—the colonel added in a final repetition of instructions already indelibly impressed on the captain's mind.

Moving cautiously through a cut, Dellarme's company came, about midnight, to a halt showing the stubble of a wheat-field behind a knoll. After he had bidden the men to break ranks, he crept up the incline.

"Yes, it's there!" he whispered when he returned. "On the crest of the knoll a cord is stretched from stake



"It Looks Like Business," Declared the Old Sergeant.

to stake," he said, explaining the reason for what was to be done, as was his custom. "The engineers placed it there after dusk and the frontier was closed, so that you would know just where to use your spades in the dark. Quietly as possible! No talking!" He kept cautioning as the men turned the soft earth, "and not higher than the coat, and lay the stubble side of the rods on the reverse so as to cover the fresh earth on the sky-line."

When the work was done all returned behind the knoll except the sentries posted at intervals on the crest to watch. With the aid of a small electric flash, screened by his hands, Dellarme again examined a section of the staff map that outlined the contour of the knoll in relation to the other positions. After this he wrote in his diary the simple facts of the day's events, concluding with a sentiment of gratitude for the honor shown his company and a prayer that he might keep a clear head and do his duty if war came on the morrow.

"Now, every one get all the sleep he can!" he advised the men.

Stratney slept with his head on his arm, soundly; the others slept no better than the men of the 125th. The night passed without any alarm except that of their own thoughts, and they welcomed dawn as a relief from suspense. There was no hot coffee this morning, and they washed down their ration with water from their canteens. The old sergeant was lying beside Captain Dellarme on the crest, the sentries in their faces. As the mist cleared from the plain it revealed the white dots of the frontier posts in the meadow and behind them many gray figures in skirmish order, scarcely visible except through the glasses.

"It looks like business!" declared the old sergeant.

"Yes, it begins the minute they cross the line!" said Dellarme.

His glance sweeping to the rear to scan the landscape under the light of day, he recognized, with a sense of pride and awe, the tactical importance of his company's position in relation to that of the importance of the other companies. Easily he made out the regimental line by streaks of concealed trenches and groups of brown uniforms; and here and there were the oblong, cloth stretches of waiting hospital litter. On the reverse slope of another knoll was the farmhouse, marked X on his map as the regimental headquarters, where he was to watch for the signal to fall back from his first stand in delaying the enemy's advance. Directly to the rear was the cut through which the company had come from the main pass road, and beyond that the Galloway house, which was to be the second stand.

Now Dellarme disposed his men in line back of the ridge of fresh earth that they had dug in the night, ready to rush to their places when he blew the whistle that hung from his neck, but he did not allow them a glimpse over the crest.

"I know that you are curious, but powerful glasses are watching for you to show yourselves; and if a battery turned loose on you you'd understand," he explained.

Thus the hours wore on, and the church clock struck nine and ten.

"Never a movement down there!" called the sergeant from the crest to Dellarme. "Maybe this is just their final bluff before they come to terms about Bodapoco—that stretch of African jungle that seemed very far away to them all."

"Let us hope so!" said Dellarme seriously.

Choosing to go to town by the castle road rather than down the terrace to the main pass road, Maria, starting for the regular Sunday service of her school, as she emerged from the grounds, saw Foller, garden-shears in hand, a figure of stone watching the approach of some field-batteries. The question of allowing him to undertake his part as a spy had drifted into the background of her mind under the distressing and over-present pressure of the crisis. He was to remain until there was war. She

was almost pelt him before he realized her presence, which he acknowledged by a startled movement and a step forward as he took off his hat. She paused. His eyes were glowing like coals under a blower as he looked at her and again at the batteries, seeming to include her with the guns in the spell of his fervid abstraction.

"Frontier closed last night to prevent intelligence about our preparations leaking out—Lanny's plan all alive—the guns coming," he said, his shoulders stiffening, his chin drawing in, his features resolute and beaming with the ardor of youth in action—"troops moving here and there to their places—engineers preparing the defenses—automatics at critical points with the infantry—field-wires laid—field-telephones set up—the wireless splitting—the caissons full—planes and dirigibles ready—search-lights in position!"

There the torrent of his broken sentences was checked. A shadow passed in front of him. He came out of his trance of images of activities, so vividly clear to his military mind, to realize that Maria was abruptly leaving.

"Miss Galloway!" he called urgently. "Firing may commence at any minute. You must not go into town!"

"But I must!" she declared, speaking over her shoulder while she passed. It was clear that no warning would prevail against her determined mood.

"Then I shall go with you!" he said, starting toward her with a light step. "It is not necessary, thank you!" she answered, more coldly than she had ever spoken to him. This had a magically quick effect on his attitude.

"I beg your pardon! I forgot!" he explained in his old man's voice, his head sinking, his shoulders drooping in the humility of a servant who recognizes that he has been properly rebuked for presumption. "Not a gunner any more—I'm a spy!" he thought, as he shuffled off without looking toward the batteries again, though the music of wheels and hoofs was now close by.

Maria had a glimpse of him as she turned away. "He is what he is because of the army; a victim of a cult, in a habit," she was thinking. "Had he been in any other calling his fine qualities might have been of service to the world and he would have been happy."

A company of infantry resting among their stacked rifles changed the color of the square in the distance from the gray pavement to the brown of a mass of uniforms. In the middle of the main street a major of the brigade staff, with a number of junior officers and orderlies, was evidently waiting on some signal. Sentries were posted at regular intervals along the curb. The people in the houses and shops from time to time stopped packing up their effects long enough to go to the doors and look up and down apprehensively, asking bootless, nervous questions.

"Are they coming yet?"

"Do you think they will come?"

"Are you sure it's going to be war?"

"Will they shell the town?"

"There'll be time enough for you to get away!" shouted the major. "All we know is what is written in our instructions, and we shall act on them when the thing starts. Then we are in command. Meanwhile, get ready!"

Then the major became aware of a young woman who was going in the wrong direction. Her cheeks were flushed from her rapid walk, her lips were parted, showing firm, white teeth, and her black eyes were regarding him in a blaze of satire or amusement; an emotion, whatever it was, that thoroughly centered his attention.

"Mademoiselle, I am very sorry, but unless you live in this direction," he said very politely, "you may not go any farther. Until we have other orders or they attack every one is supposed to remain in his house or his place of business."

"This is my place of business!" Maria answered, for she was already opposite a small, disused chapel which was her schoolroom, where a half dozen of the faithful children were gathered around the masculine importance of Jack Werther, one of the older boys.

"Then you are Miss Galloway!" said the major, enlightened. His smile had an appreciation of the irony of her occupation at that moment. "Your children are very loyal. They would not tell me where they lived, so we had to let them stay there."

"Those who have homes," she said, identifying each one of the faithful with a glance, "have so many brothers and sisters that they will hardly be missed from the dock. Others have no homes—at least not much of a one"—here her temper rose again—"taxes being so high in order that you may organize murder and the destruction of property."

"Now really, Miss Galloway," he began solicitously, "I have been assigned to move the civil population in case of attack. Your children ought—"

"After school! You have your duty this morning and I have mine!" Maria interrupted pleasantly, and turned toward the chapel.

"They are potting sharpshooters in the church tower to get the aeroplanes, and there are lots of the little guns that fire bullets so fast you can't count 'em—and little spring wagons with dynamite to blow things up—and—" Jack Werther ran on in a series of vocal explosions as Maria opened the door to let the children go in.

"Tot you came!" said Maria with a hand caressing on his shoulder.

"It looks pretty bad for peace, but we came," answered Jack, rounded, in loyalty. "We'd come right through bullets 'cause we said we would if we wasn't sick, and we wasn't sick."

"My seven disciples—seven!" exclaimed Maria as she counted them. "And you need not sit on the regular seats, but around me on the platform. It will be more intimate."

"That's grand!" came in chorus.

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE

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Established by Franklin in 1848.

# The Mercury.

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Office Telephone 151

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Saturday, October 17, 1914.

The political pot will be boiling soon.

The War in Europe had to take a back page this week. Base ball came to the front and occupied the first pages of all the great dailies in the eastern sections of the country.

What has become of the dauntless Colonel? War in Europe sent him to the back page of the papers. Then came base ball and sent him out of sight. He has cut but little figure in the papers for several weeks past. Evidently his day is gone.

The Providence Journal is hard up. Neither of the candidates for Congress in this district is good enough for it, and it condemns them both with great unanimity. As far as Congress is concerned the Journal will have to take to the tall timber.

It is well to remember that of the sixty-four chairmen of committees in the present Congress only one is from the North. The Democratic party is as truly a southern party today as it was in ante-bellum days. The south is as completely in control of the nation today as it was in the days when the ordinances of secession were passed.

It should be borne in mind that there are seventy-eight Democratic representatives in this present Congress from Republican districts. Two of them are from Rhode Island. It is up to the people of the state to remedy that this year. Mr. O'Shaunessy and Mr. Gerry are good men, personally but they do not represent Rhode Island ideas or Rhode Island interests.

The bull moose party in the State has got so large that it feels able to divide up. It is now parading in three factions. How many more they will make of it, election day will tell. The voter this year ought to find the list of candidates big enough to suit all tastes. There will be the regular Republican and Democratic tickets. Then there will be the socialist and the socialist labor tickets, the prohibition ticket, and two or three bull moose tickets. It seems that the principal section of the bull moose party has come to its senses and adopted all the Republican ticket with the exception of Lieutenant Governor.

The Providence Journal condemns Congressman Gerry in unmeasured terms because he sends letters to his constituents offering to send them Government publications if they will designate the ones they want. Does not Congressman O'Shaunessy do the same thing? Why not give him a slap? In fact does not every congressman in the over four hundred, do the same thing, and has it not always been done from time immemorial? It would seem to the ordinary mortal that such action was commendable rather than otherwise. The Government documents are printed and such a number are allotted to each congressman. It is very natural that he should desire them to be read by his constituents.

The papers like the Providence Journal that are backing the present Administration through thick and thin are trying to make their readers believe that the President is bringing prosperity to the country. One day lately the Journal came out in one column with the heading "Business conditions throughout the country improving." In another column in the same edition their heading reads, "Trade Reports are very unfavorable." The cause for the latter heading is as follows under the same heading: "Trade reports presents an admixture of continued ill-effects of the European war, high rates for money, depression in the Southern crop situation" etc. They are willing and anxious to credit this depression in business to everything except the right thing, that is the Administration's attacks on all business except that done in the South, and the free trade measures which are flooding the country with cheap-made foreign goods to the detriment of home workers.

For the champion straddler of the world commend us to the editor of the Providence Journal. He praises Mr. Beekman for his work in the General Assembly and calls him a thoroughly honest man and a good citizen but advises his readers to vote for Quinn, on what ground it is hard to say. The rest of the Republican State ticket he supports except it may be the Lieutenant Governor, on that office he is silent. He condemns both the Congressional candidates in the first district. If he supports any one then it must be the socialist. In the second district he condemns Gerry, and while he says he does not want to see a Republican elected he advises his readers to vote for Gen. Stiness. For mayor of Providence he supports the Democrat. What his attitude is on the Congressman from the third district time only will tell. He condemns the Republican members of the General Assembly en masse, but is not entirely sure that he wants a constitutional convention, which has been the war cry of the Democratic party for years. The Journal would not make a good weather vane for the weather he would have would be worse than the holes in the air that speck the aeroplanes.

## German Text Commandments.

The following circular has been a part of the German text book of trade for years, and is circulated in every part of the Empire:

1. In all expenses keep in mind the interests of your own compatriots.
2. Never forget that when you buy a foreign article your own country is the poorer.
3. Your money should profit no one but Germans.
4. Never profane German factories by using foreign machinery.
5. Never allow foreign establishments to be served at your table.
6. Write on German paper with a German pen and use German blotting paper.
7. German flour, German fruit and German beer can alone give your body the true German energy.
8. If you do not like German malt coffee, drink coffee from German colonies.
9. Use only German clothes for your dress and German hats for your head.
10. Let not foreign flattery distract you from these precepts; and be firmly convinced, whatever others say, that German products are the only ones worthy of citizens of the German Fatherland.

That would not work in this country with the Wilson administration. For they believe in patronizing other countries to the detriment of their own.

## Enough for one State.

That the Democrats in this State are preparing for a talking campaign is made manifest by the list of speakers that the National Committee are expected to furnish them. Here are a few of the names:

Josephus Daniels of North Carolina, William C. Redfield of New York, W. B. Wilson of Pennsylvania, and William G. McAdoo of New York, members of the Cabinet; Senators J. Hamilton Lewis of Illinois, C. F. Johnson of Maine, Claude Swanson of Virginia, John S. Williams of Mississippi, Thomas P. Goro of Oklahoma, William Hughes of New Jersey, and H. F. Hollis of New Hampshire; Speaker Champ Clark, Representatives Oscar W. Underwood, Claude Kitchin, Carter Glass, H. T. Rainey, Scott Forsis, D. J. McMillan, Joe H. Eagle, J. Thomas Healy, R. L. Henry, A. J. Montague, B. P. Harrison, J. C. Floyd, A. F. Sawyer, E. F. Kinkaid, J. N. Garner, Robert F. Brannan, C. O. Lobeck, Jack Reul, C. G. Carlin, Otis Whigg and E. W. Saunders, together with John Burke, W. B. Pattangall, John J. Lenta, Claude G. Bowers, Joseph E. Davies and F. J. Close.

The Democratic text book for 1914 starts out with prayer "Praise God for Wilson," which seems very appropriate, in as much as Wilson is the boss and the Moses of the Democratic party who is expected to lead the faithful to the desired haven of government offices. Wilson is practically all there is to this text book. Notwithstanding Wilson is not now a candidate for office and the elections throughout the land are primarily for members of Congress and the senate, the book is Wilson from beginning to the end. His speeches take up 45 pages of the book, all others 32 pages. Extracts from the President's speeches take up 62 pages to 4 pages for the Congressmen.

Congress has done nothing but register the decrees of the President, says an exchange. His formal statements and public addresses have evoked far greater interest and attention than those of all the law-makers put together. We have been living for the last year and a half under an elective monarchy, and it is entirely proper that the quality of the monarch should be the one issue in the campaign, since the continuance of his sway in a measure depends on the success of the little men who have made his power supreme. They exhibit great shrewdness in trying to get under his umbrella to refer to an article long out of popular use.

Here we see another of the beauties of Wilson's free trade policies in bringing on hard times: Two of the largest locomotive works in this country that under the previous administration were employing 33,000 men are today employing less than 2,000. The New York Central Railroad alone has ten million dollars worth of idle locomotives. President Wilson says dull times are only psychological.

The claim is made in Washington that the American warships are unseaworthy, poorly armored and indifferently equipped. Otherwise they seem to be all right, says an exchange. Notwithstanding all these outcries we are of the opinion that they would render a good account of themselves if called into action.

The Providence Journal as was to be expected has come out in favor of the Democratic State ticket. That paper has been an assistant Democratic organ for many years. Luckily however it has but little political influence and it will do its Democratic friends but little good.

It is estimated that fully four-fifths of Wilson's so-called war tax will be paid by the people in the North, leaving less than one-fifth to be paid by those living south of Mason and Dixon's line. This war tax is one of the most ingenious measures ever passed in as much as it is purposely designed to hit one section of the country only.

We have devoted much space this week to addresses delivered at the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Brown University. They were all addresses delivered by notable men and are well worth reading.

The Republicans are holding numerous noon day rallies in Providence. The candidates for Congress, Burchard, Stiness, and Kennedy, are the principal speakers.

## New Haven's Maintenance.

More now ties and more now rail were laid on the New Haven's lines in the fiscal year ending June 30th than any year of the past decade. Compared with the previous year, the number of new ties and the amount of new rail laid showed an increase of 14 per cent., despite a slight decrease in the road and track mileage maintained.

Laying railroad ties is a familiar spectacle to many along a railroad's right of way, but few people have any idea how many ties a railroad requires in a year to keep its track in good condition. On the New Haven the number of new ties laid last year reached the record figure of 2,000,185. It laid end to end these ties would have sufficed to stretch across the continent. Placed all together in a pile they would have represented over 5,500,000 cubic feet of lumber. In 1913, 1,814,190 new ties were laid and in 1912, 1,943,780.

An interesting fact in connection with this consumption of timber for the purposes is that 79 per cent. of the amount expended by the New Haven for railroad ties last year went for ties produced along the lines of the road. The percentage of native ties used on the New Haven is unusually high for a railroad in this part of the country.

The amount of railroad income which in a year finds its way back to the people in this manner is considerable. Figures of the road's purchasing department show that last year out of \$1,758,023 spent for ties of all kinds there was thus distributed along the company's lines the sum of \$1,374,100. This money went to farmers and owners of small woodlots as well as to local lumber companies; payments for ties running all the way from \$1.25 to \$10.00.

Another interesting fact in connection with the ties laid last year was the increase in the number of chestnut ties furnished the road may be either of chestnut or oak. Last year 75 per cent. of the ties laid were chestnut, and in 1913 only 68 per cent. were chestnut, the gradual increase in chestnut ties being due apparently to the fears entertained by the farmers that the chestnut blight will eventually reach their trees.

For some years past none but creosoted ties have been laid on the line between New Haven and New York. These ties come from the South. Last year there were laid 167,307 such ties, an increase of 25 per cent. over the number laid in 1913. Wherever these ties have been laid the latest and most improved method of fastening the rails to them has been used, namely, the method of using steel tie plates and screw spikes. In this way the rail does not come in contact with the tie itself, but nevertheless is securely fastened by means of steel spikes secured into the tie through holes in the tie plate.

Figures compiled by the maintenance department of the road show that 25,758 tons of new rail were laid last year, an increase of 3,173 over the previous year. Seventy two per cent. of the new rail laid was 100 lb. rail. In 1913, 22,010 tons of new rail were laid, of which 52 per cent. was 100 lb. rail. The 100 lb. pattern is now used on all of the main lines of the system.

## Republican Campaign.

Senator Robert Livingston Beekman, Republican candidate for Governor; Roswell B. Burchard; Col. H. Anthony Dyer; Thomas N. Crowther; and other Republican speakers commenced this week a tour of the state addressing a series of Republican rallies which were held both at the noon hour and in the evening and were attended with great throngs of voters of both parties.

Senator Beekman addressed a gathering of more than 200 men in the Italian section of Providence Monday night, where he emphasized to them the imperative need of changing the Democratic administration to Republican because of the enormous number of men now idle. He promised if elected governor to use every effort to have enacted a juvenile court bill, to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act, and to insist upon a business administration of State affairs.

Col. H. Anthony Dyer addressed the gathering in the Italian tongue and pointed out the wastefulness of the Democratic administration which has expended this year \$100,000,000 more than any other previous Congress.

The schedule for next week includes rallies at Olneyville Square, Providence, on Sunday evening, at Barrington on Monday; before the Italian Club of the 14th district, Providence, on Tuesday at which Mr. Beekman and Gen. Stiness will speak. Before a Convention of the Electrical Contractors at the Narragansett Hotel, Providence, on Tuesday, at which the speakers will be Messrs. Burchard, Dyer and Beekman. A monster Ratification Meeting of the Republican State ticket which will be held on Wednesday at Infantry Hall, Providence. Republican rallies at Hope Valley; Music Hall, Providence; Mapleville and Central Falls, Thursday, and at Alfred Hall, Providence, Friday.

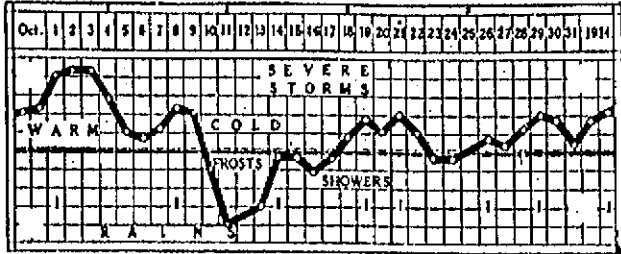
## Better Than Buying a Bale.

(American Economist.)

We are asked to give a boost to the "Buy-a-Bale" scheme, which contemplates the expenditure by generously disposed people of \$50 each for a bale of cotton, as a means of helping Southern planters out of the financial straits in which they find themselves through the cutting off of their European markets. While having no particular objection to this eleemosynary enterprise, we feel like saying, as Abraham Lincoln is alleged to have written when asked to endorse the lecture by Artemus Ward on "Thirty Minutes in Africa": Those who like that kind of a lecture will be likely to enjoy this lecture.

So with the "Buy-a-Bale" propaganda. Those who feel like buying something they don't want and couldn't possibly make use of will doubtless be glad they bought a bale. Yet one can't help thinking that there is another and a better solution of the financial dilemma in question. It is that the Southern cotton planters stop helping to elect Free-Trade Presidents and Congressmen, and hereafter vote with the party that would enlarge the demand for American cotton by enlarging the demand for American cotton cloth through a Protective Tariff.

## WEATHER BULLETIN.



This month will average warmer than usual. A great fall in temperatures will occur October 2 to 12 resulting in a cold wave and killing frosts further south than usual. Principal rains October 3 to 12. Storm waves moving eastward will reach meridian 90 deg. near 1, 8, 19, 20, 26, 29 and November 2. Dangerous storms 13 to 20. About normal precipitation on Pacific slope, southern states and eastern sections, decreasing toward the northwest, east of Rockies.

Treble line represents normal temperatures. Where the temperature line goes above this normal line indicates warmer and where it goes below indicates cooler than usual. Temperature line dates are for Meridian 90. Count one to three days earlier for west of that line and as much later for east of it in proportion to the distance from that line which runs north and south through St. Louis.

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Washington, D. C. Oct. 15, 1914.

Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent Oct. 17 to 21, warm wave 16 to 20, cool wave 19 to 23. This will probably be a double storm west of meridian 90, two lows or storm centers near each other, that will come to-gather some where east of meridian 90. These double storms make a furious disturbance when they come to-gather. Those who have a care about severe storms and rough weather better make a note in the calendar of their memories, setting apart Oct. 17 to 22 as a period in which will occur important weather events.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about Oct. 23, cross Pacific slope by close of 24, great central valleys 25 to 27, eastern sections 23. Warm wave will cross Pacific slope about Oct. 23, great central valleys 25, eastern sections 27. Cool wave will cross Pacific slope about Oct. 26, great central valleys 28, eastern sections 30.

This storm will have greater force than usual but will not be so severe as

## PORTSMOUTH.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

The funeral of Mrs. Juchinda de Arruda was held at St. Anthony's Church on Saturday, and was largely attended. Mrs. Arruda was one of the oldest members of the Portuguese population and had many friends. Rev. Christopher Rooney conducted the service, assisted by Rev. Father Barzoo, of St. Michael's Church, Fall River, as deacon, and Father Bolter, of St. Christopher's Church, Tiverton, as sub-deacon. The interment was in St. Columba's cemetery. The bearers were Jose de Costa, Anibal de Costa, Antonio de Costa, and Jose de Arruda.

Much interest has been shown in politics this year, and there was a good sized vote at the Republican caucus on Saturday evening. The nominations for Senator and Representative were most hotly contested. The town's committee had chosen Representative John T. Gardner to run for Senator, and Robert H. Manchester to run for Representative. Senator Henry C. Anthony has decided to run again for the position which he has occupied for so many years. Col. Arthur A. Sherman was on the ticket with Senator Anthony as Representative. At the caucus the Anthony-Sherman ticket won a substantial victory, the vote being:

For Senator—Henry C. Anthony, 144; John T. Gardner, 117.  
For Representative—Arthur A. Sherman 125; Robert H. Manchester, 115; John M. Eldridge, 20.

For Tax Collector there were three candidates as follows:

William B. Anthony 107  
Charles G. Clarke 60  
Walter Sowle 49

For Town Sergeant there were only two candidates and the vote stood—John J. Corcoran 147, Luther Chase 96.

Robert H. Manchester will pass out of the council this year leaving a vacancy. This is usually filled by promoting each councilman of lower degree. Mr. Manchester being president of the council, Mr. Henry Frank Anthony, councilman No. 2, would naturally be chosen to fill the vacancy. Contrary to custom this place was contested, Davis G. Arnold being a candidate. The vote stood, H. F. Anthony, 151; Davis G. Arnold, 40. The ticket for the town council now stands:

Councilman No. 1, Henry F. Anthony; No. 2, Thomas J. Sweet; No. 3, Frank C. Cory; No. 4, William Bone; No. 5, William T. H. Sowle.  
The other nominations are as follows: Moderator—D. Earl Anthony.  
Town Clerk—George R. Hicks.  
Town Treasurer—Benjamin Tallman.  
Justices of the Peace—John L. C. Harrington and Isaac Chase.  
Assessors of Taxes—John L. Borden, Arthur L. Borden, James F. Sherman, Albert W. Lawrence, William A. Smith, William Barclay, Bradford Norman.  
The meeting was called to order by Walter F. Dyer, of the town's committee. John T. Gardner and Earl H. Peckham were candidates for the position as chairman. Mr. Peckham gave way and Mr. Gardner served. George R. Hicks was chosen clerk.

Mrs. Sarah Babcock, of Wakefield, is visiting relatives here.

Colonel William Barton Chaptor, Daughters of the American Revolution, held its annual meeting and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Regent—Miss Evelyn B. Chase.  
Vice Regent—Mrs. Benjamin C. Sherman.  
Secretary—Mrs. D. Frank Hall.  
Treasurer—Mrs. George Thurston.  
Historian—Mrs. Phoebe E. T. Manchester.  
Registrar—Miss Helen Coggeshall.

Mrs. Clarence E. Brown, Miss Harriet F. Sanford, and Mrs. Joseph Barker were elected to the board for two years, in place of the three members who are retiring this year. It was voted to send \$10 to the Red Cross Fund. Mrs. Clarence Brown acted as hostess. Refreshments were served.

The Public Utilities commission has ordered an investigation into the complaint brought against the Bay State Street Railway Co. by the Bristol Ferry Improvement Association. The complaint charges that the Railway Co. was given an exclusive franchise to furnish power for the town, and has failed to extend it to the Bristol Ferry section. The Association request that the company be ordered to extend its services and that a competing concern be allowed to enter the territory.

At the subscription dance given by Frank Murphy at Oakland Hall on Tuesday evening Mr. Oakland Cullinane and Miss Esther Sweeney won the prize, \$5 in gold, in the one-step. Mr. Cullinane and Miss Sweeney won the silver

## CARDINAL FERRATA DEAD

Was Appointed Papal Secretary of State but Short Time Ago

Cardinal Ferrata, the papal secretary of state, is dead. He had been ill for several weeks.

Ferrata was stricken with appendicitis soon after his appointment by Pope Benedict on Sept. 4 to the office of papal secretary of state. He was an archbishop of the Patriarchal Lateran Arch-diocese.

The immediate cause of death was peritonitis, an outcome of his protracted illness.

Cardinal Pietro Gasparri was selected by the pope to fill the position of secretary of state, made vacant by the death of Cardinal Ferrata.

## "WOMAN EDISON" DEAD

Mrs. Knight Was Inventor of Eighty-seven Patented Devices

Mrs. Margaret E. Knight, known as the "woman Edison," and the first woman inventor to obtain an American patent, died at Framingham, Mass.

For twenty-two years she lived alone in Framingham, where she spent nearly nineteen hours out of the twenty-four in her laboratory.

She was born in Manchester, N. H., seventy-five years ago. In all she had eighty-seven inventions patented, most of which are used at the present time. They were confined almost entirely to rubber, cotton and shoe machinery.

## MARTIAL LAW DECLARED

Deers in South Africa Rebel Against British Authority

The rebellion of a section of the Dutch element in South Africa, which broke with a suddenness of a bolt from a blue sky is the first warning note that has marred the harmony in the British empire since the outbreak of the war.

That this rising was real and dangerous was amply proved by official dispatches from Governor General Huxton in the imperial government and by the drastic step General Huxton and his colleagues have taken to stamp it out by the imposition of martial law in the whole Union of South Africa.

## THREE THOUSAND KILLED

Turkish Survivors of Earthquake Are in Dire Distress

More than 3000 lives were lost in the earthquake in the province of Konia, Turkey, according to a cablegram from Ambassador Morgenthau to the state department at Washington.

Morgenthau was unofficially requested by the minister of the interior of the Turkish government to solicit help from the people of the United States, as the Turkish people were declared to be so impoverished that they can render practically no assistance to their suffering compatriots.

## GET CASH AND STAMPS

Thieves Pay Regular Semi-Annual Visit to Postoffice

The semi-annual robbery of the North Hillieria, Mass., postoffice in the general store of N. H. Mahoney took place when the safe was blown and \$70 worth of stamps and \$14 in cash taken.

This is the first time that burglars have obtained money during their operations in the store, which has been broken into regularly twice a year for the past six years.

## SUNK IN NEW YORK HARBOR

Steamer Metapan Is Rammed at the End of a Voyage From Colon

A collision in New York harbor between the steamer Metapan, coming in from Colon, and the freighter Iowan, leaving port for San Francisco, resulted in the Metapan sinking shortly after she had been driven as far as possible on the near by beach.

All her seventy-seven passengers and her crew were rescued.

First Woman Federal Attorney  
Mrs. Annette A. Adams, the first woman to be appointed an assistant United States district attorney, took the oath of office in the federal court at San Francisco.

## GENERAL NEWS EVENTS

President Wilson signed the Clayton anti-trust bill, thus completing the administration's trust program.

Phillips Andover academy, Andover, Mass., receives a bequest of about \$452,000 under the will of Melville C. Day, who died in Florence, Italy.

Gustav Bauman, proprietor of the Hotel Baltimore, New York, was killed when he fell twenty-two stories from the roof of the hotel.

Boston's public market opened on the location provided for it. A lot donated for the market was made ready on the \$500 appropriated by the city.

The W. H. McElwain company of Boston has taken an order for about 150,000 pairs of army shoes for the French government.

Oliver S. Lyford, 91, vice president of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad, died at Chicago.

Rev. William E. Locke, 77, the nearly a quarter of a century a missionary in Bulgaria, died at Wellesley, Mass.

Pope Benedict XV. has suspended the giving of audiences, as a sign of mourning for the death of Cardinal Ferrata.

Two children, aged 2 and 3, Fred Evans, were burned to death when their home at North Ferry, Me., was destroyed by fire. The home was absent when the fire broke out.

## Four Facts to Remember on The Deficit Tax.

Four facts to remember about the special deficit tax of \$100,000,000 that Congress is levying on us:

1. The falling off in revenue is not due to the reason given by the Democrats for levying the tax—the war in Europe—but to the failure of the Underwood tariff law to produce income.
2. The extravagance of the Democratic Congress has plunged the country into an expense that cannot be paid unless special measures are taken.
3. President Wilson has never suggested to Congress the necessity of economy in the expenditure of the people's money.
4. There has been no systematic attempt on the part of either Congress or the Administration to observe an economy which would have made the deficit tax unnecessary.

Providence is having an epidemic of typhoid. Over one hundred and twenty-five cases have been reported.

## WEEKLY ALMANAC, OCTOBER 1914

### STANDARD TIME.

Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets	High Water	Low Water
17 Sat	5 59	5 02	3 51	6 36	6 05
18 Sun	6 00	5 00	5 11	6 20	5 50
19 Mon	6 02	4 58	6 24	6 04	5 38
20 Tues	6 04	4 57	7 34	5 48	5 25
21 Wed	6 06	4 55	8 40	5 32	5 15
22 Thurs	6 08	4 54	9 41	5 16	5 03
23 Fri	6 10	4 53	10 38	5 00	4 51

Full Moon, Oct. 4.  
Moon's last gr. Oct. 11 4:30m. Morning  
New Moon Oct. 19 12:30m. Morning  
Moon's 1st gr. Oct. 25 5:41m. Evening

## Marriages.

In this city, 6th inst., Mr. S. E. Westall and Miss Annette A. Brown, at the Parsonage of the Presbyterian Church, by Rev. N. J. Sprad.

## Deaths.

In this city, 10th inst., Nancy E. wife of Angus L. Grant.

In this city, 9th inst., John S., son of John and the late Margaret Johnson, aged 39 years.

In this city, 11th inst., Frank, son of Joe and Maria Carrolo, aged 4 months and 11 days.

In North Tiverton, 9th inst., Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Pemberton, in her 76th year.

In Little Compton, 9th inst., Charles R. Wilbur, in his 57th year.

At Taunton, Mass., 11th inst., Eugenio Lopez.

In Boston, Mass., 11th inst., Jordan Porter.

In Fall River, 15th inst., Catherine Leary (Lynech), widow of Jeremiah Leary.

## HOUSES, SITES AND FARMS

Persons living in other States, away from Newport and wishing information for themselves or friends regarding tenements, houses furnished and unfurnished, and farms or sites for building, can ascertain what they want by writing to

A. O'D. TAYLOR,  
REAL ESTATE AGENT.

122 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.

Mr. Taylor's Agency was established in 1881. It is a Commission of Deeds for the principal States and Notary Public. Has a Branch Office open all summer in Jamestown, for Summer Villages and Country places.

## ASK ANY HORSE

Eureka Harness Oil  
Mica Axle Grease  
Sold by dealers everywhere  
Standard Oil Co. of New York



## FRENCH CHECK ADVANCE OF THE GERMANS

Spectacular and Unexpected At-  
tack Upon Invaders

CROSS RIVER WHERE

IT WAS UNPROTECTED

Cuirassiers Swim Swollen Stream  
and Are Followed by Infantry, Who  
Put End to Menace of German Raid  
to Cut Off Channel Ports—Allies  
Send Back Invading Lines to Very  
Perceptible Degree—Bombardment  
of Rheims Continues—Nothing in  
Way of German March on Ostend

By swimming their horses through  
the swollen waters of the river Lys,  
2000 French cuirassiers were able  
Thursday to deliver one of the most  
spectacular and unexpected attacks of  
the war.

At nightfall, as a result of the  
brilliant and daring feat, a division  
of the French infantry were able to  
occupy the town of Estaires, ten  
miles east of Hazebrouck, where,  
only a day or two ago, the invading  
cavalry were sweeping practically  
unopposed through a terrified coun-  
tryside. The Germans in northern  
France are now all on the eastern  
side of the Lys, a decided reversal of  
the situation two days ago.

The Germans, who have been  
raiding in small bands across the Lys,  
had placed batteries of machine guns  
at every place where it would have  
been easy to throw across a pontoon  
bridge. They neglected, however,  
to guard against a crossing of the  
river at some places where it could  
not be bridged.

French aviators were able to re-  
port the disposition of the invading  
troops and guns. During Wednes-  
day night 2000 horsemen made a wide  
detour, choosing the darkness to  
avoid any chance of detection by the  
German flying men.

How It Was Done  
At dawn Thursday they had reached  
a spot where the Lys narrows and  
where the current was not only swift  
but deep. One cavalryman, carrying  
a long rope, swam his horse across  
the river, where he first made sure  
that he had not been seen, and then  
firmly knotted the strong rope to a  
tree. One by one his comrades fol-  
lowed across the whirling waters, the  
horses swimming easily while their  
riders kept them from being swept  
down stream by holding to the cable.

In a surprisingly short time the  
whole detachment was on the oppo-  
site bank. At Mayville they rushed  
the invading flank, striking it at a  
point so weak that the Germans were  
compelled to give way. The engage-  
ment pulled back from the river the  
artillerymen who were holding a  
bridge, a division of infantry rushed  
across and completed the defeat of  
the Germans and occupied Estaires.

It was comparatively a small en-  
gagement, but, in connection with  
other advances made further south,  
it has, for the moment at least, put  
an end to the menace of the German  
raid to cut off the channel ports and  
thus impede the flow of British troops  
to the battle line.

Allies Make Gains  
In the neighborhood of Lens, where  
the great coal fields make the em-  
ployment of large bodies of troops  
extremely difficult, the French and  
British were able to push forward  
their lines in the direction of Douai.  
Still further to the south, in the re-  
gion between damaged Arras and the  
ruins of what was once the prosper-  
ous town of Albert, the allies de-  
livered a telling assault that bent  
back the invading lines to a very  
perceptible degree.

Gains in this section have been so  
pronounced within the last few days  
that the French artillery should soon  
be in a position to shell the German  
lines about Cambrai, where three im-  
portant railroad lines join.

The activity of the allies on the  
battle line that stretches northward  
into Belgium from Rome has been in  
marked contrast to the stubbornly de-  
fensive attitude of the Germans.  
Even in the bloody angle about Ypres  
and Laasigny, the furious infantry at-  
tacks have ceased and the enemy  
seems content to keep up a desultory  
bombardment.

Wet weather has once more pre-  
vailed for the last few hours, which,  
added to the bitter cold of the nights,  
has brought discomfort to the men in  
the trenches. However, the British  
and French have now fully prepared  
themselves for a winter campaign,  
and the actual suffering is less than  
in the early days of the battle along  
the Aisne. There are indications in  
captured trenches that the Germans  
are not so well equipped for cold  
weather as are the allies.

More Fighting in Centre  
In the centre there was more fight-  
ing Thursday than for any day for the  
last fortnight. The bombardment of  
Rheims continued, the cathedral be-  
ing struck several times. The in-  
vincibles claim that they have certain  
information that the spies are being  
used for military purposes by the  
Germans.

Even on the formidable entrench-  
ments of the invaders on the left  
bank at Craonne, the allies were  
able to make some advance. North-  
westward from Barry au Bac the pro-  
gress of the past few days was con-  
firmed. There gains were slight, only  
a little over a mile, but every mile  
advanced in this tremendously forti-  
fied section is strong evidence that  
the Germans have weakened their

centre to a dangerous degree in order  
to link troops to the north.

To the south the road leading from  
Verdun to Metz, in the region of St.  
Mihiel and near Starcheville, the  
French were able to push forward,  
rendering still more remote the at-  
tempt of the invaders to batter a way  
through the Verdun-Toul line of  
forts.

To add to these assured triumphs,  
an unofficial dispatch comes from  
Switzerland which reports that the  
French are again in Altkirch and  
Mulhausen in Alsace. This, how-  
ever, is not given much credence in  
London.

Situation in Belgium

In Belgium, except in the extreme  
southwest, the Germans are meeting  
with practically no opposition. They  
have occupied Bruges and are prob-  
ably in Ostend or near enough to it to  
take possession. No serious fighting  
is expected in this area until the Ger-  
man army marches southward to join  
with the forces of General von  
Kochin.

The silence of the official statement  
from Berlin upon the successes  
claimed by the French is considered  
as a tacit admission that things are  
not going so well in the west as the  
general staff expected. Consider-  
able curiosity is apparent about the  
headquarters of the Kaiser, which  
has been moved nearer to the fight-  
ing lines in France. Dr. von Beth-  
mann-Holwegg, the imperial chan-  
cellor, has reached Brussels, but the  
reason for his presence in the newly  
conquered territory has not been ex-  
plained.

Reports at Variance

Again the Petrograd and Berlin dis-  
patches in regard to the great battle  
along the Vistula are hopelessly at  
variance. The Russian claim to have  
won tremendous victory ten miles  
from Warsaw, the first indication  
that they have made that the invaders  
were so near the capital of Poland.  
They insist that they have driven the  
Germans twenty miles and report the  
capture of thousands of prisoners  
with quantities of field guns and Ma-  
xims.

On the other hand, Berlin main-  
tains that the advance of the Russians  
from Warsaw and Lvov has been  
checked with heavy casualties to the  
enemy and that a fresh offensive  
Russian movement in East Prussia  
has been repulsed.

Presumably no battle of decisive  
importance has yet been fought on  
the Vistula, and both Russia and  
Germany are seeking to make vic-  
torious out of unimportant early en-  
gagements.

### IN STATE OF TERROR

Ostend Fugitives in London Tell  
Pitiful Stories

The vanguard of the army of Night  
from Ostend reached London. It  
was composed mostly of women—be-  
drugged, weary and still full of the  
fear of German attack engendered by  
sleepless days of waiting at the Bel-  
gian seaport for passage home. Scores  
of wounded—Belgian and Eng-  
lish—were among the refugees.

They told pitiful stories of the con-  
fusion in what had been the Belgian  
capital. The troops had left days  
ago, realizing the danger of the Ger-  
man circling movement from Antwerp  
and the south. The Belgian capital  
had once again been removed, and  
all that was left was a city of fright-  
ened women, wounded men and civil-  
ians, all clamoring for passage across  
the channel.

There was no other exit than across  
the channel. Every boat was crowd-  
ed to suffocation and even tiny fish-  
ing vessels were pressed into service  
to make the passage. The flight of  
German Taubes over the city gave  
fear of bomb-dropping.

### TYPHUS AMONG GERMANS

English and French Believed to Be  
Similarly Affected

Both the Germans and English have  
deemed it necessary to send medical  
experts to the front to view the con-  
dition of the troops there and to take  
such measures concerning the physi-  
cal health of the men as may, in view  
of the conditions, seem necessary to  
these experts.

Among the Germans typhus is said  
to have made its appearance, and it  
is also stated that there is much  
pneumonia and dysentery. These  
troops have lived a long time in wet  
clothes in trenches more or less  
filled with water and have been of  
necessity more or less poorly fed.

The actual diseases which have  
appeared among the English are not  
mentioned, but as conditions have  
been much the same for them as for  
the Germans, it would seem probable  
that they are afflicted with much the  
same ailments.

No mention is made of any similar  
measures having been adopted in re-  
gard to the French troops, but as  
conditions for them are precisely the  
same as for the others, they are prob-  
ably equally afflicted.

### ROYALTY QUITS LONDON

King George and Family at Sandring-  
ham For Indefinite Period

Virtually all the members of the  
British royal family departed from  
London for Sandringham for a stay,  
the duration of which is not an-  
nounced. Queen Mother Alexandra  
and Princess Victoria left the capital  
on a special train, shortly to be fol-  
lowed by another special train bear-  
ing King George. Queen Mary and  
Princess Mary and Prince Albert and  
John.

A great crowd assembled at the  
station to give their majesties an en-  
thusiastic reception, while the sol-  
diers guarding the depot gave the  
royal salute.

Two New Haven Directors Resign  
Two more directors—William Skin-  
ner and Morton F. Plant—of the New  
York, New Haven and Hartford Rail-  
road company, resigned at a meet-  
ing of the board of directors at New  
York.

### SUNK WITH HER CREW

Russian Cruiser Pallada Torpedoed by  
a German Submarine

An official communication issued at  
Petrograd announced that on Oct. 11  
the Russian armored cruiser Pallada  
was torpedoed in the Baltic sea by a  
German submarine and sank with all  
her crew.

The Pallada carried a complement  
of 508 men. She measured 443 feet  
and had a displacement of 7775 tons.  
Her speed was 22 knots. With the  
Admiral Marakov and the Bayan she  
constituted a group of cruisers known  
as the "Bayan class." The Pallada  
carried two 8-inch guns, eight 6-  
inch guns, 22 12-pounders and four  
3-pounders, in addition to torpedo  
tubes. She was laid down in 1905.

### OUR ATTITUDE UNCHANGED

No Direct Peace Move Will Be Made  
by United States

Various reports about efforts of the  
Washington government to set on foot  
peace negotiations between the war-  
ring European nations were set at  
rest by President Wilson, who said  
he had made no direct peace repre-  
sentations to any of the powers since  
his first note tendering the good of-  
fices of the United States.

President Wilson gave assurances  
that American merchants trading in  
Europe would have the government  
back of them to the limit of their  
rights, and that he did not expect  
that there would be any interference  
on the part of the nations at war.

### A GENERAL SURVEY OF THE WAR IN EUROPE

Portugal has not yet declared war  
against Germany, but it was learned  
in official quarters in London that a  
partial mobilization of Portuguese  
troops has been ordered.

It is added that Portugal is prepar-  
ing for all eventualities, and that  
it also participates in the war it will  
be on the side of Great Britain.  
According to dispatches received in  
London from Louisa, martial laws  
have been proclaimed throughout the  
Portuguese Congo.

It has been decided to transfer the  
Belgian government to France, in or-  
der that it may have full liberty of  
action. The foregoing was an-  
nounced officially in Bordeaux.

Several Belgian ministers, accom-  
panied by a group of officials, left  
Ostend for Havre, where the French  
government has prepared temporary  
offices for them. King Albert remains  
at the head of the Belgian army.

The only notice of the arrival of  
hostile aircraft in the mouth of the  
Thames and Medway, says the mayor  
of Gravesend, Eng., in a proclama-  
tion, will be the firing of guns from  
the defenses. The notice adds:

"Persons seeking to gratify their  
curiosity will do so at their own risk.  
When firing is heard the people  
should immediately take shelter in  
the lower rooms or cellars of their  
buildings."

The taking of Antwerp has made  
the deepest of impressions in Ber-  
lin, because it was considered one of  
the strongest fortifications in Europe.  
For the first time in several weeks  
flags are flying on public edifices and  
other buildings in the German capi-  
tal.

That one of the most modern for-  
tresses should be taken in eleven  
days is considered without a parallel  
in war history, especially since it  
was not necessary to invest Antwerp.  
Military experts assert that the ex-  
perience at this city marks a new era  
in military operations as related to  
fortified positions.

The Bordeaux correspondent of the  
London Times has sent the following  
dispatch:

"In official circles here it is recog-  
nized that the fall of Antwerp may  
prolong the war. The Germans are  
certain to fortify the forts, which  
will become a base for Zeppelin at-  
tacks against the British coast. And  
yet it is obvious that under the pres-  
ent conditions the Germans cannot re-  
victual the city by way of the Scheldt  
river."

"According to reports from Brus-  
sels, the siege of Antwerp cost the  
Germans heavily. As early as last  
Thursday five trains of forty wagons  
each left with wounded for Aix."

A score of bombs, launched on dif-  
ferent quarters of Paris by two Ger-  
man aviators, killed three civilians  
and injured fourteen others. The  
damage to property was small.

A dispatch from Vienna confirms a  
previous report that the Austrian  
army in Galicia has been placed un-  
der the control of the German staff,  
despite the opposition of Emperor  
Francis Joseph.

A message from Vienna announces a  
sudden outbreak of Asiatic cholera,  
in a most violent form, at Tarnow,  
in Galicia. Forty cases, the message  
says, are reported.

"This war is costing the country  
\$5 a second, day and night," said  
Sidney Webb, well known as a politi-  
cal economist, in a lecture at the  
London school of economics and  
political science, of which he was the  
principal founder.

### SHIPPING IS HALTED

Panama Canal Is Closed to Traffic by  
Serious Slide

A serious slide in the Culebra cut  
has interrupted completely traffic  
through the Panama canal. Several  
ships that are now in the canal are  
unable to complete their passage.

The trouble occurred on the east  
side of the canal north of Gold Hill.  
A large mass of trap rock mixed with  
loose earth sloughed into the chan-  
nel. Colonel Goethals declared he was  
unable to say when the channel again  
would be navigable. The debris now  
virtually fills the channel to the west  
bank, and the bottom of the channel  
also is being forced up by the weight  
along the east bank.

## KING CHARLES' SUDDEN DEATH

Ruler of Roumania Succumbs  
After Very Short Illness

HAD FRICTION WITH CABINET

Member of House of Hohenzollern  
Balked in Attempt to Ally Import-  
ant Balkan State With Germany—  
Had Long and Very Active Career  
as Prince and King

King Charles of Roumania died at  
Bucharest after a short illness. Death  
was not generally expected.

It is suggested that anxiety caused  
by the present European war and the  
possibility of Roumania becoming in-  
volved on one side or the other had  
much to do with hastening the end.  
During the last two weeks the king  
had several sharp interviews with his  
cabinet, who opposed his views as to  
the course Roumania should take.



KING CHARLES OF ROUMANIA

King Charles was a member of the  
house of Hohenzollern. At the be-  
ginning of the war he was inclined to  
side with Germany and Austria-Hun-  
gary, and was reported as ready to  
cast his lot with these countries, but  
such a course encountered strong op-  
position in Roumania, and particu-  
larly in the legislature.

The succession to the throne of  
Roumania in the event of the king  
remaining childless was settled by the  
constitution upon his older brother,  
Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern. Leo-  
pold renounced his rights in favor of  
his son, Prince Wilhelm, who in  
turn in 1888 renounced his rights in  
favor of his brother, Prince Ferdi-  
nand, who was born in 1865.



KING FERDINAND I.

King Charles, son of Prince Karl  
Anton of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen,  
was born April 20, 1839. After his  
university course at Bonn, he en-  
tered the Prussian army in 1857. He  
won distinction in the Danish war of  
1864.

April 20, 1856, he was elected  
Prince of Roumania, after the com-  
pulsory abdication of Prince Cuza.  
Though regarded with distrust by  
Turkey, Austria and Russia, Charles  
in six months contrived to gain gen-  
eral recognition. Then for ten years  
he was forced to contend with fierce  
party struggles between the Conserva-  
tives and the Liberals.  
Roumania, proclaimed in May, 1877,  
was confirmed by various treaties in  
1878 and recognized by France, Ger-  
many and England in 1880. March  
26, 1881, Charles was proclaimed  
King of Roumania.

Nov. 1, 1889, Prince Charles mar-  
ried Princess Elizabeth, daughter of  
Prince Herman of Wied, known ex-  
tensively under her pen name, "Car-  
men Sylva." The only child of the  
marriage, a daughter, died in 1871.  
Prince Ferdinand was proclaimed  
King of Roumania under the title of  
Ferdinand I., in succession to the  
late Charles I.

Gould Gets \$1,200,000 Verdict  
A verdict in favor of Edwin Gould  
in his suit against F. A. Henze for  
the recovery of \$1,200,000, a part of  
the purchase price of stock in the  
Mercantile National bank, with in-  
terest thereon, was returned by a jury  
in the state supreme court at New  
York.

## WHO NEEDS THE BANK?

A Bank is just as necessary to those of moderate means  
as to the so-called "moneyed class."

A rich man may not be compelled to economize, and if  
he desires advice and guidance in financial matters, he can  
afford to engage expert counsel.

The most efficient administration of finance is necessary  
to the man of moderate means while advice and counsel in  
financial and business transactions are often needed. The  
Bank supplies these essentials.

Men and women in all walks of life find the services, fa-  
cilities and assistance of this institution of value to them. We  
welcome the small account as well as the large.

Come and start an account today.

## NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY,

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND.

## Chafing Dishes

With an ALCOHOL LAMP?

With ELECTRICITY?

you must fill the lamp, adjust the  
wick, strike a match, and be very  
careful not to spill alcohol on the  
table top.

you insert the plug and turn the  
switch.  
When this is done you can devote  
all your attention to the recipe.

We have the ELECTRIC kind, made by the  
General Electric Co. Ask us about them today.

BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

## Why not see US about it?

Catalogs, Pamphlets, Booklets.

### Circular Work

we are prepared to do it for you and do it well. We have a  
complete and up-to-date Printing Office. This plant is in charge  
of expert and experienced men—men who are instructed un-  
der no circumstances to produce anything but the best work  
possible. We work in all processes in which ink and paper are  
combined. We write and edit copy—We can serve you and  
serve you well.

Why not see US about it?

We can do any work that can be done in any  
Printing Office in the United States.

## Mercury Publishing company.

182 THAMES STREET,

NEWPORT, R. I.

"British scientists have discovered  
a golf bug that 'destroys the grass on  
the links.'"  
"Pshaw, they're nothing new! We  
had a lot of trouble with them at  
our golf club, but we got out of the  
difficulty by posting signs saying,  
'Please replace turf cuts.'—Buffalo  
Express.

## FACE A SIGHT FROM PIMPLES

Itched and Burned. Sometimes  
Could Not Sleep. Cuticura Soap  
and Ointment Healed.

Sheffield, Mass.—"My face began to  
break out with little red pimples then they  
turned to sores and itched and burned  
nearly all the time. They  
came to a head and when I  
scratched turned to large  
sores. My face was a  
terrible sight. Sometimes  
I could not go to sleep.  
"I had tried all kinds of  
ointments but without suc-  
cess. Then I used Cuticura  
Soap and hot water to bathe  
my face and applied Cuticura Ointment  
when I went to bed. It caused relief very  
soon and in a short time my face was entirely  
clear. Cuticura Soap and Ointment cured  
me." (Signed) Miss Lottie Huxford, Jan.  
21, 1914.

### ECZEMA ITCHED AND BURNED

P. O. Box 234, So. Paris, Mo.—"My  
eczema began on my arms and body. It  
spread to most all parts of the body.  
It appeared in small pimples which itched  
and burned. I would wake up in the night  
and scratch. Someone told me of Cuticura  
Soap and Ointment. After using two boxes  
of Cuticura Ointment and the Cuticura  
Soap I was well." (Signed) Miss Fannie  
E. McKen, Apr. 4, 1914.

### Samples Free by Mail

Although Cuticura Soap (25c) and Cuti-  
cure Ointment (50c) are sold by druggists  
and dealers throughout the world, a liberal  
sample of each with 32-p. Skin Book will  
be sent free upon request. Address post-  
card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

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young woman of Rhode Island.  
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## Notice

## Automobilists

Commencing June 1st, the office  
of the State Board of Public Roads  
Automobile Department, State  
House, Providence, R. I., will be  
open for business between the hours  
of 9 a. m. and 3 p. m., Saturdays  
excepted, until further notice.

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## DALLES OF THE ST. CROIX.

Its Quaintly Shaped Rocks Formed by Plunging Waters.

At Taylors Falls, the terminus of the Northern Pacific railway, the dalles of the St. Croix form a most interesting feature. The St. Croix river here tumbles over a bed of trap rock. The theory of its production is that a great outburst of lava was overwhelmed by a glacier. This very hard rock has been weathered into a great many quaint and curious shapes, and the vertical cliffs of from one to three hundred feet in height form a little canyon where the water is very deep.

Among the quaintly shaped rocks are the Devil's chair and Pulpit rock, in proximity to each other. These are on the Minnesota side of the river, and the trains pass beside them. On the Wisconsin side of the river is a remarkable profile rock. It is known as "The Old Man of the Dalles" and has a resemblance to the profile of George Washington. Minnesota and Wisconsin have not settled the land bordering the river as an international park.

Among the interesting features of the place are the column-like holes, known geologically as potholes. These range from one and one-half feet in diameter and six feet in depth to ten feet in diameter and ninety or a hundred feet deep. These potholes indicate the presence of former rapids high above the present surface of the water. The stream by its great eroding power and carrying pebbles and stones in its circular movement slowly excavated these potholes.—Exchange.

## ANCIENT FOOTWEAR.

And the Old Ceremony of Baring the Feet at Worehlp.

The India Hindus and Mussulmans alike wear both sandals and shoes (slippers) and the latter boots also. The sandal (the word is Persian) was evidently the original covering for the feet over all southern and eastern Asia, while the shoe was probably introduced into India by the Persians, Afghans and Mongols, together with the "tip tilted" (Mittie and Etruscan) boot. Both are usually made in India of leather, but never of pigskin, and, while the shoes are always colored red or yellow, the boots are generally brightly patterned, both among the upper classes being also richly embroidered in gold and silver and variegated silk thread and with bangles, bugles and seed pearls to the manner of the ancient Persian boots represented on Greek vases.

But, of however rare and costly elaboration, the invariable rule is to remove them after entering a private house just when stepping on to the mat or carpet on which the visitor takes his seat. They must be cast off, the right boot or shoe first, before the worshiper enters a temple or mosque, and it is still regarded as an absolute profanation to attempt to enter either fully shod.—Westminster Gazette.

## KID GLOVES.

The majority of the fine kid gloves used in this country are imported from France. The superiority of French kid gloves over all others, according to an importer, is due above all to the perfection of the skins, the kids being reared in villages by poor peasants who own only a few goats and therefore take great care of them.

Another reason is that in France one workman takes the prepared skin and manipulates it himself right up to the finished glove. In Germany, on the contrary, division of labor is extensive and great factories turn out in two or three hours what requires two days' labor on the part of the French workman.

The best kid gloves still come from France, but the factories of Stuttgart are a formidable rival.—New York World.

## Woolwich Arsenal.

Woolwich arsenal owed its establishment to an explosion which took place at a foundry in Moorfields. Until 1716 the government obtained its ordnance from private manufacturers, but in that year the explosion decided it to build a foundry of its own, and Woolwich, already famous as a naval station, was chosen as the site. Woolwich was only a small fishing village until the sixteenth century, when Henry VIII laid the foundations of its prosperity by making it the royal dockyard.—London Chronicle.

## Bows in Warfare.

The bow is first seen depicted on Egyptian monuments about 2000 B. C. Its form then did not differ greatly from that in use among boys at the present day. It was used in European warfare as late as 1640 and was deemed quite as effective as the arquebus then employed.

## White Crowned Sparrows.

Caterpillars, beetles, ants, wasps, bugs and black olive scales make up only a small amount of the food of the white crowned sparrow. Like most of its family, it is a seed eater by preference, and weed seeds comprise about 75 per cent of its total foods.

## So It May.

She was a beautiful woman—and his wife. But one night, getting home late and having some excited conversation with her to the hall, he said to himself:

"A thing of beauty may be a jaw forever."

## The Pipe of War.

There is hardly a country in the world where the pipe is not smoked in one form or another. In many villages of the northwestern provinces of India are to be found public hookahs for the use and comfort of travelers. Every one has heard of the North American's pipe of peace. General Blucher's pipe smoking was of a very different character. He appointed a man to the post of "pipe master," whose duty it was to fill a long clay pipe and hand it to the general before every engagement. Blucher would then enjoy a few puffs, give back the pipe and gallop into the firing line.

## A KN Carson Incident.

Kit Carson received his only severe wound when he was twenty-three years old, and in especially honorable fashion. The Blackfoot Indians had rushed a herd of horses and run away with most of it. After a sharp pursuit through the snow by thirty of the trappers the thieves were overtaken and a parley held. The Blackfoot argued that they thought they were robbing their enemies, the Snakes, and not their "friends," the Americans. This was only a ruse, and after the Snakes, in lordly manner, had brought out five of the poorest horses and offered them in full settlement the council broke up in a general rush for weapons. The fight was from behind trees and rocks. One of the trappers had trouble with the lock of his gun. Carson saw the difficulty and quickly changed his aim from his particular adversary to the one that was threatening his companion. The shift saved the man's life, but Carson received a bullet in his left shoulder. This wound, added to the inferior numbers of the trappers, forced them to withdraw without attaining their end.—Kit Carson Days.

## Railway Travel in Germany.

Prose of railway traveling facilities in Germany is given by Miss Norma Lortimer in her book, "By the Waters of Germany."

"Although we were only traveling third class we had little tables to eat at, and the upholstered seats were wide and well adapted to suit the comfort of women. . . . I was thankful on that hot day that the seat was free from any kind of upholstery for the fresh air installation, which is fixed in the roof, along with the electric light. One of the other good points about German railway traveling is that a stewardess attends to the comfort of the passengers on board just as a ship's stewardess does at sea. She takes up the carriage after messy meals have been eaten from baskets. . . . until it is no difficult matter to arrive at the end of a long day's journey in almost as dustless and fresh a condition as one started out."

## How Bodies Fall.

Answering the question, "Why is it that falling bodies in the air manage to reach a spot directly below them if the earth is in continual motion?" Edgar Lucken Larkin, in the New York American, says:

"They do not fall on a spot exactly below the point where released and let fall. Go up to the center of the dome of the capitol at Washington, or center of interior of the Washington monument, and drop an absolutely round ball in absolutely still air, and it will strike the floor slightly to the east of the precise vertical. The earth revolves from west to east, therefore down and top of monument (traverse water clocks than do their bottoms, hence move faster. The ball, having motion of starting point, falls to the east of base—vertical—point. True of all points on earth except at poles."

## Early Use of Tin.

Tin tin used in the composition of bronzes from Assyria was probably obtained from Phoenicia, and it is believed that this was exported 3,000 years ago from the British Isles.

The Assyrians appear to have made an extensive use of this metal, and the degree of perfection which the making of bronze had then reached clearly shows that they must have been long experienced in the use of it. They appear to have received what they used from the Phoenicians. Some think the Celtic tribes were acquainted with this metal previously to the arrival of the Phoenicians upon these shores.

It is said that the Phoenicians were indebted to the Tyrian Hercules for their trade in tin.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

## Glycerin's Discovery.

The first announcement of his discovery of glycerin was made by Karl Wilhelm Scheele, a Swedish chemist, in 1777. The inventor described the substance as "the sweet principle of fats" and named it oelusus. Later investigations by Chevreul, Berthollet and many other chemists resulted in the perfecting of the glycerin which is now so largely used in manufactures, medicine and the arts. Scheele made many other important discoveries, including tartaric acid, chlorine and baryta. He discovered arsenureted hydrogen and the green color still known as "Scheele's green."

## A Brave Man Needed.

"I don't know what we're going to do for dinner, Jack. I asked cook to kill one of the chickens and she said she simply couldn't."

"Well, I'd rather starve than do it myself, but we might call in our next door neighbor. He belongs to the National guard."—Harper's Weekly.

## Debts.

"Debt is a terrible thing. Nothing annoys me more than debts."

"I didn't know you owed anything."

"I don't; I refer to what other people owe me."—Boston Transcript.

## The Usual Way.

"Do you keep servants?"

"No. We are like all other housekeepers in that respect. We hire servants, but do not succeed in keeping them."—Houston Post.

## A Query.

If a man gets up just after the day breaks can he be said to have a whole day before him?—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

## Explaining an Ancient Episode.

"George Washington did not hesitate to tell the true story of how the cherry tree got chopped."

"Yes," replied the man who had testified in an investigation. "George was pretty smart. He knew how to get immunity."—Washington Star.

## Faint Praise.

"Is the boy trustworthy?"

"I consider him so. I'd trust him as far as I could see him. Of course I'm mighty nearsighted."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## TOWER OF LONDON.

It Once Had a Menagerie With a Murderous Orang Outang.

It is not generally known that until the year 1834 there was a menagerie of wild beasts in the Tower of London. In his book, "London Recollections," the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield writes:

"A word or two may be said about this collection of beasts. It commenced with the present of three leopards from the Emperor Frederick to Henry III., an appropriate gift, as our sovereign bore three of these animals on his shield of arms, and then a white bear was added, for which the sheriffs of London were ordered to provide a muzzle and an iron chain to secure him when out of the water and a long stout cord to hold him when fishing in the Thames. We fear his successors at the zoological gardens do not enjoy the like diversion. Then came an elephant. In the time of Edward III. there was a lion, for which the sheriffs, who must have deemed these creatures troublesome beasts, had to provide daily a quarter of mutton."

"Paul Heynter saw here in 1608 three lionesses, a lion of great size—called Edward VI. from his having been born in that reign—a tiger, a lynx, a wolf, 'exceedingly old,' a porcupine and an eagle. James I. often visited the menagerie and used to enjoy baiting the lion with dogs or seeing a fight between a bear and a lion. In 1784 there were two 'man tigers'—orang-outangs—one of which killed a boy by throwing a cannon ball at him."

## DRYING OUT GASES.

Various Methods by Which the Moisture Is Eliminated.

In the manufacture of gases like oxygen, acetylene or illuminating gas, to be used immediately in chemical processes, it is often necessary to free them from all moisture.

One of the commonest means is to bubble the "wet" gas through concentrated sulphuric acid or through a heap of glass beads covered with this liquid. Concentrated sulphuric acid has a powerful tendency to absorb moisture from other substances—a property which is aptly illustrated when a splinter of wood is dipped into the liquid. The acid extracts from the cellulose (which is the principal constituent of wood) all the hydrogen and oxygen, which cellulose contains in the proper proportions to form water. The only other component of cellulose is carbon, and this alone is left, leaving the wood charred as if by fire.

Another way to dry a gas is to pass it through small chunks of calcium chloride. This extracts water or vapor from everything.

The most efficient of all methods is that adopted by the bureau of standards at Washington, where a machine is used which, by lowering the temperature of the gas passed through it, freezes out all the moisture and leaves the gas absolutely dry.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

## Working Butter.

Butter is worked enough when the salt is evenly distributed. Just when this point has been reached cannot always be told from the appearance of the butter immediately after working. But butter that has not been sufficiently worked will show white streaks or mottles after five or six hours. Whenever such streaks occur the butter must be reworked until all the streaks have been removed. To avoid mottled or streaky butter the only safe rule to follow is to work the butter twice. The first time it is worked lightly, just enough to fairly distribute the salt. It is then allowed to stand six hours or longer, when white streaks will be noticeable. The butter is then worked again until the color is uniform.—Chicago News.

## A TRAGIC EXPERIMENT.

How a Husband Tried to Cure His Wife's Fear of Pythons.

Concerning pythons, the following is a true story: A young lady in England for a long time resisted her lover's entreaties to go out to India with him as his wife. She had a horror of the wild animals she believed she might encounter there, especially serpents. At length, however, after he had issued a sort of ultimatum, she consented to accompany him. She did not, however, leave her fears behind her and lived in constant terror of some day meeting what she so intensely feared. Her husband did his best to laugh her fears away, but without avail. Then he resolved to try more drastic means. A large python was killed in the neighborhood of his bungalow. Without telling his wife anything about it he ordered the reptile to be brought into the drawing room and coiled up as if asleep on the hearth rug. Then he went out and called his wife, telling her to go into the drawing room and that he would join her in a few minutes. Soon after he heard a dreadful scream. "That will cure her of her fear of serpents," he smiled to himself and purposely delayed his entry. When at last he went into the drawing room he saw his wife lying dead on the floor, and coiled around her was another huge python, the mate to the one that lay dead on the hearth rug.—St. James' Gazette.

## Jewish Flags.

The Zionists adopted a flag made up of a white ground with a blue horizontal stripe on each side and the shield of David in the center.

In reference to the direction from the book of Numbers, "Every man of the children of Israel shall pitch by his own standard, with the ensign of their father's house," the Mishnah explains that the emblems and colors corresponded to the twelve precious stones set in the breast plate of the high priest. The colors for the different tribes were as follows: Reuben, red; Simeon, green; Levi, tricolor—white, black and red; Judah, sky blue; Issachar, black; Zebulun, white; Dan, blue; Gad, gray; Naphtali, wine color; Asher, pearl color; Ephraim and Manasseh, jet black; Benjamin, all the above colors combined.—Philadelphia Press.

## A Faithful Son.

R. Caton Woodville, in his book, "Judson Recollections," gives some of his experiences in Albania.

Mr. Woodville wanted a certain man to come and cook for him on a journey. The man was doubtful whether he could leave his mother, who was very old and infirm, but he said he would try to follow Mr. Woodville in a day or so. Eventually he arrived, and Mr. Woodville asked what arrangements he had made about his mother.

"He replied," says Mr. Woodville, "that the old woman was very despondent and that she could not last long. I knew all that, but I wanted to know what he had done for her during his absence. He went on telling me how hard it was to get a living until at last I got impatient. Then he told me quite calmly that as his mother was so old and useless he had thought it best to poison her and that he had stopped behind, as a good son should, to have her buried properly."

Mr. Woodville adds that the man was such a liar that he didn't believe he had done anything of the sort, though he was quite capable of it.

## Tea Drinking in Russia.

It is not correct to say that Russians like their tea without sugar; on the contrary, they usually take several big lumps. The peasants bite pieces off the sugar instead of putting it into the glass. A slice of lemon is usually, though not always, put in the glass, but orange, jam, bits of apple and even strawberries, when in season, are very popular substitutes and make a drink which most people would consider unwholesomely nasty. Hostesses who wish to be quite correct in fact in this matter should note that Russian tea must be served to ladies in cups, not glasses; gentlemen drink it from glasses with silver or plated holders. The long handled spoon used for stirring the tea is left in the glass, and to manipulate it properly while drinking requires some little dexterity. Failing the glassholder, a saucer may be used, and in less exalted circles it is permissible, and even customary, to drink the tea from the saucer.

## Breaks Only the Best.

They were preparing to move, and the mistress herself was packing the china. She had reached a set of bread and butter plates in which she particularly delighted—a simple white and gold pattern of exquisite fineness—and one was missing. She hunted through the kitchen and half empty pantry and as a last resort unpacked a neatly closed box she had just finished. She thought of asking Delphine, the faithful old deaf maid, but the effort required to make her hear seemed too great.

Delphine, however, whose keen eyes missed nothing, when she saw her mistress on the point of leaving her pantry came over to her and explained: "I'll have to tell you now. I broke one of them things rather early. I don't break anything very often, but when I do it's something of some consequence."—New York Sun.

## Plant Protection.

Many plants are equipped with wonderful weapons for their defense. The thorns of the rose bush, bramble and goose prevent cows, and horses from eating them, as well as keep off snails and slugs.

Cactys plants have a formidable armor of prickles and daggers. The plant known as the Spanish bayonet is armed with taper pointed spines that have filicide edges.

Some plants, such as the ragged robin, have sticky stems covered with fine hairs, to which insects stick if they climb up to try to steal the honey.

The sun spurge has a poisonous juice which kills insects, while the poisonous properties of the deadly nightshade are well known. The bracken fern has such a bitter taste that cows and sheep will not touch it.

## An Immense Help.

A society woman at a tea in Newport praised the toilets of a Baltimore girl.

"She dresses exquisitely," said the guest, who, dressing exquisitely herself, is an admirable judge. "Her hats, her shoes, her collure—it's all exquisite."

"And I like to see her take such pains with her appearance," the guest added. "It is wise. For a girl can't help her looks, but her looks can help her."—Exchange.

## Her Sympathy.

Old Gentleman (who had just finished reading an account of a shipwreck with loss of passengers and all hands)—"Hal I am sorry for the poor sailors that were drowned. Old Lady—Sailors! It isn't the sailors; it's the passengers I am sorry for. The sailors are used to it."—New York Globe.

## Manhattan Island.

Manhattan Island is bounded on the north by the Harlem ship canal (formerly Speyten Duyvil creek), on the east by the Harlem and the East rivers, on the south by New York upper bay and on the west by the Hudson river. Its area is twenty-two square miles.

## Diplomacy.

"What did you tell your wife when you got home from the club last night?"

"I told her she was the sweetest woman to the world."—San Francisco Chronicle.

## Kindly Spirit.

Eltry—Jack says he loves me so much that he could die for me. Aunt Jane—Jack would do anything to escape work.—Boston Transcript.

To act with a purpose is what raises man above the brute.—Lesting.

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## GIANT CENTIPEDES.

A Foot Long and Armed With Forty Odd Poison Laden Claws.

Centipedes have nowhere a good reputation. Some of those in the tropics are terrible creatures. Indeed, the giant centipede of Trinidad and Venezuela is sometimes a foot long and can do very serious harm. Its foremost pair of feet are modified into supplementary jaws, which are fanglike and may inflict a powerful bite. Furthermore, each has a poison gland at its base that sends into the wound a venom deadly to small creatures and very painful even to mankind.

Moreover, the sharp claw of each of the forty-one feet is poisonous likewise, so that when the animal crawls over the soft skin of the human arm it leaves a trail of red, inflamed spots. It is dangerous to knock the centipede off, for instantly the creature drives the claws more deeply into the flesh and sends a greater amount of venom into each puncture. It may also take hold with its jaws.

When the centipede seizes its prey or is itself caught by an enemy it coils itself around its antagonist and grips it tenaciously with all its legs. It is therefore a very unlucky object to tackle. In this connection it is interesting to note that many myriapods are brightly banded with black and yellow, contrasting thus that show conspicuously against the dark soil of the forests where they abound. The giant centipede is a shining mahogany brown, with the legs bluish and ringed with yellow.

A singular fact about centipedes (which, in spite of the name, rarely have 100 feet and may have as few as fifteen) is that the number of legs is invariably odd and may vary in number even in specimens that belong to the same species. All are voracious. The smaller kinds feed on worms and grubs, the larger on any living prey they can overcome. They are, therefore, of service in destroying many noxious insects. Captive specimens are exceedingly cleanly in their habits and go through elaborate toilets, brushing their legs one by one and the sides of the body with their jaw feet, which are furnished with a sort of hairs adapted to this purpose.—Youth's Companion.

## FAMOUS OLD TROTTERS.

Many of Them Were Mere Drudges Before They Attained Fame.

It is a remarkable fact that many of the most famous horses of the trotting turf years ago were not appreciated until after they had arrived at maturity. With a great many the trotting quality was discovered by accident.

It is on record that Flora Temple was once sold for \$13, and the great mare Princess, dam of Happy Medium, brought her breeder about \$40. Tacony pulled a stage and Mack likewise. Abdullah would have been made to haul a fish cart had not his lofty spirit rebelled at the indignity. Billy Button was used as a runner to force the pace of Peralta. Gohamith Maki was once sold for \$100, and the dam of Elhan Allen was sold at the age of ten for \$35.

Dutchman worked in a brick yard, so did old Columbus, and Andrew Jackson was foaled in one. Charley B. was used to haul stone up from a quarry by derrick and pulley. Goldolphin Arabian drew a watering cart in the streets of Paris. Justin Morgan was long a wheel horse in Vermont. The granddam of Moubars did farm drudgery. The dam of Billy Button hauled garden truck to market and pulled a milk wagon alternately. Gifford Morgan drew slabs from a sawmill and was at one time sold for \$100.

The dam of Flying Morgan was used to peddle woodenware. The sire of Barus was worked to a butcher cart, and it is said that the dam of Black Hawk also drew a butcher's cart. The first authentic account of Canadian Pilot places him in the hands of a Yankee peddler in New Orleans. The dam of Lady Griswold was used by a potent medicine vender. The dam of old Green Mountain Morgan ground apples in a cider mill.—Horseman.

## Absurd Beliefs About Hedgehogs.

In olden days the hedgehog was accredited with the possession of many wonderful powers. Pliny and after him Aelian and others have related how it would climb apple and fig trees, shake down the fruit and afterward fall upon and impale the fruit on its spines and carry them off upon its back. The belief that it was in the habit of milking cows during the night is likewise a very old one.

## Oregon's First Settlement.

The first settlement in Oregon was made at Fort Clatsop, near the mouth of the Columbia river, on the 23d day of March, 1811. The men comprising the group were prospective fur traders sent to the Pacific coast by John Jacob Astor. They had sailed from New York on board the ship Tonquin.

## Didn't Have the Heart.

The young man had threatened suicide if she rejected him. And, although she did, he didn't.

"Why didn't he?" was asked.

"Said he'd given his heart to her."

"What's that got to do with it?"

"Oh, he didn't have the heart to kill himself."—Boston Truth.

## Tried Him Out.

"That booby made a bluff at kissing me last night and quit."

"But he says you scratched his face. Blackened his eyes and stabbed him with a batpin."

"Well, a girl has to put up a little maidenly resistance."—Kansas City Journal.

## Knew Her Style.

Suitor—But you haven't asked me yet whether or not I can make a living for your daughter. Father—Never mind, Henry. If you marry her she'll see to that.—Chicago News.

The men who succeed best in public life are those who take the risk of standing by their own convictions.—Garfield.

## Stevenson's Cup of Misery.

R. L. Stevenson, writing in 1896 to George Meredith, in an epistle quoted in his "Letters," says, with heart touching pathos:

"For fourteen years I have not had a day's real health. I have wakened sick and gone to bed weary, and I have done my work unflinchingly. I have written in bed and written out of it, written in hemorrhages, written in sickness, written torn by coughing, written when my head ached for weakness, and for so long, it seems to me, I have won my wages and recovered my glory. I am better now—have been, rightly speaking, since first I came to the Pacific—and still few are the days when I am not in some physical distress. And the battle goes on—ill or well is a trifle so that it goes, I was made for a contest, and the powers have so willed that my battlefield should be this dingy, inglorious one of the bed and the physic bottle. At least I have not failed, but I would have preferred a place of trumpings and the open air over my head."

## Tennyson's Uniform.

The late Sir Arthur Sullivan used to relate this reminiscence of Tennyson.

"The first time Tennyson came to dine at our house," said Sir Arthur, "the door was opened to him by a parlor maid who had been with us many years and was like one of the family. She was fairly staggered by the appearance of the visitor, who always wore a deep, broad brimmed black felt hat and black cape, which made him look exactly like a conspirator in an Italian play. When the guests had departed the maid said to me:

"Was that really the great poet, Mosher Arthur? Well, he do wear clothes!"

"Of course," I replied with subtle irony, "all poets do. Besides, you forget that he is a poet laureate."

"She hadn't forgotten it, for she had never known it. After a slight pause she said thoughtfully:

"What a queer uniform!"

## Duty First.

The carelessness of danger which characterizes certain soldiers does not always extend to the persons about them. The French marshal Dugond was once dictating very near a battlefield a letter to his secretary.

As the general spoke the words of his letter a bomb from the enemy's catapult fell just in front of the door of the tent. The general went on talking, but the secretary seized his paper and hid it from his seat.

"Why are you stopping?" asked the marshal.

"The bomb!" gasped the secretary.

"Have I said anything about a bomb?"

"No—but—the bomb—the bomb!"

"Now, what," said the marshal impatiently, "has the bomb got to do with the letter I am dictating to you? Go on with your writing!"

He resumed his dictation.

## First Reaping Machine.

In Farm and Household appears an article about Cyrus H. McCormick—the man who made the first successful reaper. He built it as a boy without his father's knowing it and tried it out one fall. It was not entirely a success, but he made some changes and tried it again. Finally, in 1831, he made his first successful reaper. He kept on making improvements and in 1834 had a machine good enough to patent. He offered them for sale for \$30 apiece, but no one would buy. Finally, in 1836, he invited a lot of farmers to see it work. It cut two acres an hour. That was really wonderful in those days, but still no one would buy it. The next year, 1840, a man at Egypt, Va., bought the first machine and paid \$30 for it. It worked, and faith in the new invention began to spread.

## Quaint Tribute.

The cultivated people have no corner on fine sentiment or its expression. The other day I sat on a log with a big, rough, illiterate, backwoodsman. He told me about his wife—that a good woman she is and how much her life has meant to him. Finally it was up to me to say something, so I observed: "She does look like a good woman."

"Yes, sir, Mr. West, a prettier hearted woman never occurred."—Woman's Home Companion.

## He Loved to Beg.

A mendicant who was recently sentenced to five days in the workhouse in New York city, for street begging, was, it was discovered, the owner of the large and well furnished apartment house in which he lived. It was apparently the pure joy of feasting that led him to choose a life of mendacity.

## The Chinese Traveler.

So marked is the Chinese preference for traveling by water that frequently a journey of hundreds of miles and covering several days is taken rather than the overland trip of about a tenth the distance and of only a few hours' duration.—London Tattler.

## Strained Explanation.

Lawyer—Don't you think you are straining a point in this explanation? Witness—Maybe I am, but you often have to strain things to make them clear.—Judge.

## Credit Where It Is Due.

Art Dealer—Not valuable, my Leonardo da Vinci? You are joking. I know the painter who made it, and he is very talented.—Journal Amosant.

## Something Suitable.

"When a statesman has something to say, let him say it," said a congressman. "But this continual getting up and talking on every subject under the sun just for the sake of getting one's name in the papers—well, that sort of thing gives statesmanship a bad name."



# RED DEATH OF WAR SCARED BY A FISH

Tragic Fate of Maximilian at the Hands of the Mexicans.

Or Maybe It Was a New Species of Inland Sea Monster.

HIS PENALTY FOR FAILURE.

A VISION IN RED EAGLE LAKE.

The Attonement of Blood—How It Was Consummated and How the Vengeance of the Victors Was Satisfied—Coolness of the Unfortunate Prince.

No more tragic incident is recorded in history than the execution of Maximilian. Half a century ago a younger brother of the Emperor Francis Joseph was sent to rule Mexico. Together with his wife, he sat upon the frail throne, even then tottering. How he failed is another story, but when he was taken prisoner he prepared himself for death—the red death of war.

In a volume written some years ago Major John N. Edwards pictures graphically the closing hours of the tall, handsome prince who would be king as follows:

"The morning broke fair and white in the sky, and at 9:30 o'clock three carriages drew up in front of the main gate of the convent of Capuchinas. The bells rang in all the steeples, there were soldiers everywhere, and long lines of glittering steel that rose and fell in yet the soft, sweet hush of the morning.

In the first carriage sat Maximilian and Father Surin, a priest. In the second carriage there came Miramon and his priest, in the third Mejia and his. Then the solemn cortege started. . . . All the people were in the street. On the faces of the multitude there were evidences of genuine and unaffected sorrow. Some among the crowd lifted their hats as the victims passed along, some turned away their heads and wept, and some, even among the soldiers and amid the hostile ranks of the Liberals, fell upon their knees and wept.

The place of surrender was to be the place of execution. Northwest of the city a mile or more the Hill of the Belles (El Cerro de las Campanas) upreared itself. It was enclosed on three sides by 1000 soldiers of all arms, leaving the rear or uncovered side resting upon a wall.

It was 7:30 o'clock when the carriages halted at the place of execution. Maximilian was the first to alight. He stepped proudly down, took a handkerchief from his pocket and his hat from his hand and beckoned for one of his Mexican servants to approach. The man came.

"Take these," the emperor said. "They are all I have to give."

The faithful Indian took them, kissed them, cried over them, fell upon his knees a few moments in prayer to the good God for the good master and arose a hero.

In front of the dead wall three crosses had been firmly embedded in the ground. On each side was a placard bearing the name of the victim to be immolated there. That upon the right was where the emperor was to be shot, that in the center was Miramon, that upon the left for the grim old soldier and fighter Mejia.

Maximilian walked firmly to his place. The three men embraced each other three times. To Mejia he said: "We will meet in heaven."

Mejia bowed, smiled and laid his hand upon his heart.

To Miramon he said: "Brave men are respected by sovereigns. Permit me to give you the place of honor."

As he said this he took Miramon gently by the arm and led him to the center cross, embracing him for the last time.

Escobedo was not on the ground. An aid-de-camp, however, brought permission for each of the victims to deliver a farewell address. The emperor spoke briefly. Miramon drew from his pocket a small piece of paper and read.

When Miramon had ceased reading Maximilian placed his hand on his breast, threw up his head and cried in a singularly calm and penetrating voice, "Fire!"

Eighteen muskets were discharged as one man. Mejia and Miramon died instantly. Four bullets struck the emperor, three in the left and one in the right breast. Three of these bullets passed entirely through his body, coming out high on the left shoulder; the other remained embedded in the right lung. The emperor fell a little sideways and upon his right side, exclaiming almost gently and sadly: "Oh, hombre, hombre! Oh, man! Oh, man!"

He was not yet dead. A soldier went up close to him and fired into his stomach. The emperor moved slightly as if still sensible to pain. Another came out of the firing party and, putting the muzzle of his musket up close to his breast, shot him fairly through the heart.

The tragedy was ended. Mexican vengeance was satisfied; the soul of the unfortunate prince was with its God, and until the judgment day the blood of one who was too young and too gentle to die will cry out from the ground even as the blood of Abel.

**Sugar as Food.**  
With the temperature 62 below zero backleton and his men, in their antipodal exploration, in marching took two or three lumps of sugar each every two hours. Within ten minutes of eating these they could feel the heat going through their bodies.

**Life is not just amusement; life is not even enjoyment. Life is hard labor.**—Turgenev.

**When the Long "S" Was Abolished.**

In the latter part of February, 1800, a London publisher instituted a trifling though welcome improvement in printing. His name was Bell, later the founder of the well known Weekly Messenger, and at the date mentioned he caused to be submitted the short for the long "s" in the setting of certain works he produced. This example was generally followed a year or two later. —St. James' Gazette.

It Couldn't Have Been a Dream, the Angler Admits That, Nor a Bear, Nor a Shark, Though It Did Look Like a Dog, but Anyhow and Luckily It Got Away.

In camp on Red Eagle lake in the Glacier National park, devoured by mosquitoes as big as cultures, as fierce as tigers and as numerous as drops of water in the Pacific ocean.

"This is a bad beginning for a fish story. The language seems to suggest that the narrator has already become unreliable. As a matter of fact, phrases which are strictly accurate may be palpably misleading.

"The language of hyperbole is needed to present an adequate picture. Perhaps the mosquitoes are not quite so big or fierce or numerous as stated, but they seem to be.

But to the fish story. And the language of vivid metaphor shall be indulged. What follows is fact—unadorned, unexaggerated fact. I could not have dreamed it. I cannot even now (that I have begun to put pen to paper) hope to tell it in such a way as to bring the scene with realizing earnestness before the eye of my brother anglers.

It was evening. I was on the lake alone in my little canvas boat. The fishing had been good. I was returning to camp satisfied. The sack of fish, my fishing kit, discarded tackle, the net, etc., lying at the bottom of the boat, it seemed safer to leave the rod to poke out over the stern, the flies trailing the water—out of mischief, as I thought, where they could not get tangled with any of the truck.

So I rowed along gaily, happy in the slaughter I had accomplished and wishing my friends had been with me to do their share. And the rod shot over the stern of the boat before my very eyes!

I had the presence of mind not to make a forward dart and grab for it as it disappeared. Such a violent movement would undoubtedly have collapsed my collapsible boat. I sat in speechless amazement, too startled for thought.

And then close by a mighty splashing and plunging. I turned and saw on the top of the water something swimming, a red brown head and shoulders. I was frightened. It was so huge.

I thought of a bear, of a shark, and stories of sea monsters flashed through my mind. The thing was swimming slowly. What I could see of it looked for all the world like the head of a magnificent St. Bernard dog I used to own.

Then I came to myself. I realized that this was a fish of a species not known to me and of an incredible, unheard of size. He had taken my fly, had hooked himself on to the rod which he had dragged overboard and was swimming slowly because he was drawing it along the bottom of the lake.

I chased him. He dived, came up again with a splashing like that of an elephant in a pond and smashed down again. Almost I could keep up with him, so slowly did he swim and so much time did he waste in his frantic efforts to get free.

If I had been able to row properly, facing in a direction opposite to the one in which I was moving, I believe I could have overtaken him. But I needed to keep my eye on him, and so had to backwater with the oars, losing power at every stroke. I was thinking slowly. I was still too stunned to think normally. I was puzzled by the fact that such a monster did not break my frail tackle in a moment. There was no resistance so long as the forty yards of line continued to unwind or the rod to move easily through the water.

As often as he swung over and dropped down on the six foot leader it simply yielded beneath him. Five times he rose, and the fifth time I was quite near him. He seemed to be anything from four feet to six feet long. I have at home a muskellunge which I caught five years ago in the St. Lawrence river. He weighed thirty-three pounds and measures forty-seven inches. This fellow was much bigger and more terrifying. And I have no other means of guessing at his size and weight.

Then with the sixth leap and dive something gave, and the monster was seen no more. I rowed slowly back to camp actually unnerved by the adventure. Literally, and he who will laugh at me—I felt afraid to be alone in the falling evening light, alone on a piece of water inhabited by such creatures as the one who had pursued me and whom I had pursued.

I was glad to hear the friendly hail of my guide from the landing place of logs which we had constructed, to see the glare of the campfire and to sniff the smell of supper. Then I reckoned up my loss—a rod, \$35; a reel, \$17.50, and a four dollar line—nearly \$60 worth of property at the bottom of Red Eagle lake—Rev. C. F. Aked, D. D., LL. D., in New York American.

**Parlor Tricks.**

BILL—Did you ever take part in any parlor magic? JIM—Oh, yes that's how my wife hypnotized me into marrying her.—Yonkers Statesman.

**If you wish to reach the highest begin at the lowest.**—Syms.

**They Rarely Are Idle.**

"I guess it is nothing more than an idle rumor."

"Idle? I guess not. It is the basiest old rumor that ever happened."—Brooklyn Eagle.

**Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA**

**Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA**

Addresses at the Celebration of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Founding of Brown University.

Abstract of University Sermon by President W. H. P. Faunce, D. D., LL. D., Brown University delivered Sunday Oct. 11, 1914. The University Sermon delivered by President Faunce in the historic First Baptist Meeting House this afternoon was the first event of the week which is to be devoted to the celebration of the 150th Anniversary of the founding of Brown University. From the impulsion which led to the founding of the colonial colleges in America, Dr. Faunce passed to religious faith and devotion to public service, the changed conditions which they face to-day.

"Is the arrival," he asked, "worthy of the high hope with which the vessel sailed? Into what have our colleges come, either deliberately or unwary?" "It is a serious matter that the colleges which started amid national paucity have come into an era of over-expanding national wealth. The colleges have grown with the country they represent, and change of size often means subtle change of quality and ideal. If Seneca in his ironic mood were to visit us, would he cry once again: 'How many things there are I do not need!' Certainly the institutions that were once tested by poverty are now being tested by a luxurious civilization around them. In the last ten years probably as many students in American colleges have been demoralized by the automobile as by alcohol. The dazzling attractions of a luxury-loving age constitute the greatest possible danger to American education. And our teachers are also being tested. We are tempted to forget that the greatest discoveries have sometimes come out of the shabbiest apology for an intellectual workshop.

The colonial college has also come into a new understanding of the search for truth. Knowledge was conceived as a deposit to be handed down. Devotion to research is one of the deepest and purest passions of the human spirit. It is the flame which must burn forever on the altar of the university.

The colleges are also coming into a deeper and broader interpretation of the Christian faith. If we were shut up in the cabin of an ocean steamer with the founders of our colleges, we should find those men speaking in another vocabulary, dwelling in a thought world largely snared by John Milton and John Bunyan, innocent of all we now mean by scientific method. But we are forever united with them in purpose, in intellectual and spiritual ideal. The University in thus declaring its adherence to the Christian religion does not and cannot subscribe to any human creed. The true Christian college must be autonomous, as were and are all the nine colleges founded before the Revolution. But just because it is autonomous it realizes its solemn responsibility for promoting the Christian ideal. This Christian idealism humanizes all study and makes it vital.

We see today the Christian ideal antagonized, if not suppressed, by whole sections of the modern world—by the perverted philosophy of force, by the arrogant militarism of Europe, by theories that would base all national greatness on dreadnoughts and battleships. He it is a time when civilization itself is shaken by adherence to shallow philosophies and belated ideals,—be it ours to bow in new allegiance to the idealism of the fathers, which gave freedom and vigor to the colonial college and to American life. Be it ours to affirm again our faith in the spiritual meaning of the world. Then all the future of our colleges shall be a progressive entrance into the unfolding thought and purpose of God.

Abstract of address by President Isaac Sharpless, Sc. D., LL. D., of Haverford College, Haverford, Pennsylvania. Delivered Monday October 12, 1914.

**QUAKER IDEALS IN EDUCATION.**

Providence, Rhode Island, October 12, 1914. At the Brown Anniversary exercises this afternoon, which were devoted to the subject of Religious Education, President Isaac Sharpless of Haverford College spoke on "Quaker Ideals in Education."

"There are certain features of early Quakerism," he said, "which it might not be amiss to instill into our college system to-day." They early opposed duels, lotteries, slavery and war. If the colleges are educating the leaders of thought and method, might they not find it profitable to approach the new schemes of reform in the manner of the Quakers' quiet assemblies, with mind and heart open to suggestions from the upper as well as the lower sources.

Then these early Friends were preachers of literal truthfulness. Who will deny that our system of higher education needs something of this tonic? Even the nomenclature is corrupted. "University," of ancient and honorable history may now be held by the meanest and most dishonest private adventure school. Catalogues of little colleges claim "Our reputation for educational efficiency is world wide."

Then the early Friends had a strong testimony to democracy, that condition where every youth has equal opportunity to develop the best that is in him. It may have been a weakness of our school system of all grades that the really first rate, strong youth has been neglected on the supposition that he could take care of himself, forgetting that though he may not need stimulation he may need direction; though not constant coaching yet perhaps wise incentive to make the best of a great opportunity.

"The bases of real collegiate success must lie, in the field of thought, in spiritual and intellectual liberty, and in the field of morals in honesty, sincerity and simplicity, both of the individual and the institution. The group which can bring these about whatever its name is true to the best ideals of higher education, and the group which in the past has most effectively preached and practiced them deserves well at our hands.

"Yet the early Quakers were not greatly concerned for education. While not discarding either the Church or the Book, they denied the absolute necessity of an external authority. The incentive, which led to the foundation of Harvard, Yale and Princeton and to a lesser extent some of the other Colonial Colleges was the education of the ministry. As the Quaker ministry did not need a theological education and they had thrown the definite distinction between ministers and laymen, refusing to admit priestly offices in their ministers as a class, there seemed no vital need for Quaker Colleges and there were none till 1833.

The Friends had a large place in the political and social life of the Colony of Rhode Island. For a century they were continuously in high office and during

this time they held the Governorship for 35 terms. It is not strange, therefore, that when Brown University was founded, the Friends were accorded a place on its governing board. The Revolutionary war practically ended Quaker influence in politics.

Abstract of address by President Edgar Y. Mullins, D.D., LL.D., of the Southern Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky. Delivered Monday Oct. 12, 1914.

**BAPTISTS AND EDUCATION.**

At the Brown Anniversary exercises this afternoon, which were devoted to the subject of Religious Education, President E. Y. Mullins of the Southern Theological Seminary, Louisville, Kentucky, spoke on "Baptists and Education."

"Perhaps no need is greater among us," he said, "than that our educational ideals shall become articulate and clear. To this end, it is important to define in relation to human progress in general and those universal principles which lie at the heart of modern civilization. There are two aspects of the Baptist conception of religion which supply us with a key to the true rationale of their view of education. One of these I may fitly describe as the severity and the other as the glory of the Baptist conception of religion. By severity I mean the reduction of those things which have served as props but do not belong to the essence of the religious life. It is a natural instinct of man to lean on outward ecclesiastical authorities. Baptists have ever insisted upon individual responsibility and upon democracy in the life of the church.

"Now, it requires little reflection to correlate this severity and simplicity of the religious ideal with the necessity for education. It is clear that if there is to be no human mediator, then there must be a very intelligent and competent worshipper. And if grace does not come through physical channels, it is clear that the mental and spiritual powers must be highly trained. If, for example, the 'real presence' is not a fact in the realm of matter, it must become a fact in the realm. If, again, we are to be a creedless people, we must not become a people drifting without rudder and without ballast. To do without binding creeds must not mean an inarticulate and incompetent intellectual life. It means rather capacity for conviction, and steadfastness without the necessity for leading-strings. And surely, if we are to reject outward authority, we require the highest degree of intellectual and spiritual competency in the individual and in the church. This is very briefly and partially what I mean by the severity of the Baptist conception of religion.

"We glance now at the glory of that conception which equally demands an education as the necessary instrument for its expression. I mention these elements as constituting essentially the glory of the Baptist ideal of religion. First, the intrinsic worth of man as man. 'Second, the direct relation of the soul to God. This is the germinal principle of individualism, of democracy, and of a just social order. This leads to the third element in the glory of the Baptist ideal of religion, viz., its view of man's capacity for God and truth. Here we have at once the mother principle of all true education: man's capacity for God and truth and the corresponding need for all realms of truth to enable him to realize himself.

"True education is progressive adjustment of man to the universe and to God. It is the unfolding of all man's powers in response to all the manifold wealth of truth and life in the universe around him. These principles help us to understand our failures and our successes. We have been right in insisting upon the direct action of God's Spirit in conversation, but wrong in so far as we have not provided instruction adequate for a strong foundation and a stable superstructure of intelligence. We have been right in the impulse to multiply schools, since the impulse is the product of unfolding life within. But we have been wrong in failing sometimes to restrain the impulse and guide it to wise ends. We have been wise in standing for Christian and denominational education, in order to make our proper contribution to the world, but wrong whenever we have failed to recognize the relation of our work to that of general education.

"For the future we must grasp more clearly and hold more firmly the immediate and vital connection between our spiritual life and our educational zeal. We must more adequately endow our schools of higher learning. We must no longer give to education a secondary place. We must correlate our educational with our missionary enterprises in our denominational life and machinery. We must cultivate the educational ideal for the pulpit, as that ideal has been so well expounded by the distinguished president of this institution. We must not forget that all our enterprise and zeal will fail of their end unless anchored to education."

Abstract of historical address delivered by Mr. Justice Charles Evans Hughes, United States Supreme Court, October 14, 1914, at 10:30 A. M.

We pause with reverent retrospect at this institution of learning completes its third half-century of service. We linger for a moment to reconstruct the past; to fill the familiar scene with the officers and students of other days; to recognize, with grateful appreciation, the continuity of high-minded effort which has made Brown University a vital force in State and Nation.

At the beginning of the sixth decade of the eighteenth century there were six colleges in the American colonies. They had few students, and very slender resources. In curriculum, they were narrow; in the government of students, paternal; in inspiration and abiding influence, powerful. To this little group Rhode Island College was added in the year 1764.

The plan of control was unique. There were to be twelve Fellows; eight Baptists, and the rest "indifferently of any or all Denominations." The President was to be a Baptist and one of the Fellows. The trustees were to be thirty-six in number; twenty-two Baptists, five Friends or Quakers, four Congregationalists and five Episcopalians.

I refer to these well-known facts to bring into clear relief their true import. These careful provisions were inserted not to gain a narrow partisan advantage, but to maintain a fair and equal chance.

During its first sixty-two years, the college had three Presidents, James Manning, Jonathan May and Asa Messer. It was the task of the first to lay securely the foundations of the college in the difficult days of political reconstruction. A forward preacher, talented instructor and self-administrator, inspiring in presence and graduates in manner, a man of piety and

common sense, he was for the institution a sure place in the public esteem. May and Messer, the second and third presidents of the college, were the fruits of its own culture. Both were pupils of Manning. May was only twenty-four when he took the president's chair, but his rare gifts were soon appreciated. His successor, Asa Messer, was of marked individuality, vigorous, unpolitical, sagacious.

Under these three presidents, there were 1935 admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

With the close of President Messer's administration, we come to a turning point in the college history. It was a time of quickening in American colleges and it was the good fortune of Brown during the next twenty-eight years—from 1827 to 1855—to have the forceful leadership of Francis Wayland, one of the great prophets of the new era in American education. The curriculum here, as in other colleges was ill adapted to the demands of an expanding national life. Under Wayland, the classical and mathematical studies were enlarged; there were courses not only in chemistry, but in mechanics, astronomy, animal and vegetable physiology, pneumatics, hydrostatics, and geology; an instruction was given in junior and senior years in modern languages and political economy. But to Wayland's prophetic eye the educational scheme of the time appeared far from satisfactory. He had the vision of democracy and of its educational as well as its spiritual needs. He had little patience with the fetters of the old curriculum and was not content with such advance as had been made in enlarging the scope of college work. To the support of liberal ideals no brought the force of his denominational personality; and, in 1819, in an intense desire to bring about a change, he resigned the presidency. The corporation protested and the resignation was withdrawn upon the appointment of a committee, as the chairman of which he submitted his epoch-making report of 1831. It reviewed the demands of the new era. "Lands were to be surveyed, roads to be constructed, ships to be built and navigated, soils of every kind, and under every variety of climate, were to be cultivated, manufactures were to be established, which must soon come into competition with those of more advanced nations. . . . What could Virgil and Horace and Homer and Ovid and Pindar, with a little mathematics and a natural philosophy, do toward developing the untold resources of this continent?" The plea of it was that the American college had failed to meet the wants of the community.

Monies were raised and the new system was introduced. The courses in addition to subjects previously taught, embraced classics, civil government, the application of chemistry to the arts, and the study of agriculture. The last named course, however, was not given. The degree of Bachelor of Philosophy was offered, and both this degree and that of Bachelor of Arts could be had at the end of three years. It became clear that the repulse of the University was being endangered by the low standard of scholarship required for the degrees of A. M. and A. B., and soon after President Wayland's retirement in 1835, the former was restored to the position it had formerly held and four years were required for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. But, despite some disappointments which attended the introduction of the new system, a principal was involved which could not fail to have extended application in the development of our educational methods, and its emphatic endorsement by Wayland has had a permanent influence.

Following the administration of Wayland, the presidencies of Barzaz Sears (1835-1837) and Alex. Casswell (1837-1872) were marked by substantial progress. When Brown had completed one hundred years, near graduates—excluding those holding advanced and honorary degrees—numbered 2184. They now number 6318. At the Centennial Anniversary, President Sears thus reviewed the past: "The number of the Faculty, consisting, at first, of but one or two, has increased to ten. Instead of the one College edifice of the days of Manning, and of May, we have five. The library of five hundred miscellaneous books . . . has grown to thirty thousand choice volumes in the best of order." Now, there are 119 on the teaching and administrative staff; the college buildings, instead of being four or six, including the President's house, are thirty; and the library of 33,000 volumes, in President Sears' day, has become—with its many special collections—a library of 210,000 exclusive of the John Carter Brown Library which has 25,000 volumes. This extraordinary growth is familiar to us all; it has taken place under the eyes of those still in the strength of middle life. For the most part, it is the gain of the past twenty-five years. But before that, there were seventeen years under President Robinson (1872-1883) of earnest, driving effort, when needs were clearly defined and important advances were made. Strong and progressive as was this administration, the number of students at its close, in 1883, was only 251. The number in attendance last year was 976. As many have been graduated with the first degree, in the past twenty-five years, as in the preceding one hundred and twenty-five years.

Following President Robinson, there came to the leadership of the University a man of extraordinary force and popularity. No president or teacher at Brown has ever had greater power over young men than had President Andrews, they made instant response to the appeal of his commanding virility. Numbers grew apace; and each year showed a remarkable gain, until, in the year 1893-1894 there were 914 students, and there were enrolled ninety instructors and other officers. The Women's College was established in 1891. This sudden growth was a tremendous strain upon the facilities of the University. There had been a notable enlargement of the curriculum, and of the teaching staff. But there had been little addition to the endowment. It had been increased to nearly a million dollars under President Robinson, and the gain under President Andrews brought the University funds to only a little over \$1,125,000. The increased income from tuition fees did not meet the added expenses; the teaching staff was inadequately paid; and an extension of the University plant and a greatly increased endowment were imperatively needed.

Within the past fifteen years under President Faunce, these wants have in large measure been supplied. The urgent call for aid met with an early and generous response. In 1900, the endowment gained a million dollars, and in 1904, another million—these included the John Carter Brown Library fund. In 1912, a third million was contributed to the University funds; and these now amount to \$1,588,312—the increase during the present Administration being almost three times the total endowment secured in the one hundred and twenty-five previous years.

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of the University life.

These advances evidence sagacious leadership. Courses of instruction have been multiplied until there are twenty-six main groups with 576 sub-divisions, including increased provision for advanced and graduate work. The quality of the work of the Faculty, I believe, has never been better. The Women's College has been most successful.

The tribute which friendship and esteem would prompt must wait the more appropriate utterance of later anniversaries, when the work of the present President and Professors of Brown will find its fitting recognition. Brown, with fresh vigor and newly equipped, faces the widening opportunities of the Twentieth Century, alert and confident. It has been, and must remain, democratic. Brown has been, and must remain, liberal and non-sectarian in its training. We must never lose the ideals of Wayland with respect to the breadth of the service of higher institutions of learning, or fail to recognize that the University exists for the community and not the community for the University; and that the constant endeavor should be made to adjust the one more perfectly to the needs of the other. The roots of Brown are struck deep in Rhode Island soil. It is not a state institution; it does not derive support from the State, nor is it directed by the State. But it has ever had a most intimate relation to the life of the people of Rhode Island.

But Rhode Island rejoices that the University is not parochial. Its roots are here, out—as with other universities—its leaves are for the healing of the Nation. Its interests are national, and throughout the land its graduates today are singing its praises and exhibiting the fruits of its training. Whether at the University of California, at Mafeking, at Amherst, and—now—Baptist at Lausanne, illustrate the range of its influence.

May great spirits continue to irradiate our work, and may even larger blessings fall the coming years of old Brown. We cannot repay our debt to our Master—cherishing and beloved—but we can remember our obligation, and by devotion to her interest we can aid in its fulfillment of our own for her prosperity. Let the sons and daughters of Brown continue to attest their loyalty, and their future is secure.

Abstract of address by the Rt. Rev. James DaWalsh Perry, D.D., Bishop of Rhode Island.

**RELIGIOUS EDUCATION IN THE MODERN COLLEGE.**

Bishop James DaWalsh Perry of Rhode Island spoke on "Religious Education in the Modern College," at the Brown Anniversary exercises this afternoon, which were devoted to the subject of Religious Education.

"To understand the spiritual status of the student entering college," said Bishop Perry, "is to understand his need and the opportunity of religious education in the University."

"He comes with a point of view already more or less defined. The chances are that it is uneducated. Almost certainly it has been gained through prejudice and incomplete experience, due to the ground for an existing fellowship of those who since with him a similar religious experience and usage. The tendency in the religious life of our colleges for many years has been to rid the mind of all predispositions. However, the ambition for social service, the indulgence of the sense of fellowship, and even splendid idealisms which constitute the program of many college religious organizations may offer effective and stimulating exercises for character and intellect, but they are substitutes at best. They will not themselves satisfy the normal craving of the human heart for God. The only genuine incorporation of spiritual ideals will have been realized when right of way and encouragement shall be given to the traditional faith and affections of the individual student and of every Center. This is the plan of interdenominational Christianity, such ideas of religious life and education find eloquent expression in the history of Rhode Island and Brown University.

The need for a conversing influence will suggest the second face which may be presented of the average student. He enters college at the age of spiritual readjustment. This means more than the process of reconstructing a character of belief. It means a changing of relations between the faculties of perception and vision, of information and spiritual vision. Without moving him from the ground whereon he stands, nor removing from him the convictions that he has, the college course gives us faith the power to reach down to a safer foundation and out to a wider and more spiritual vision of the truth.

One other important factor in the spiritual education of the college student is his capacity and need for worship.

**The Art of Persuasion.**

"I wish," she said a little impatiently, "you wouldn't ask me again to be your wife. I have thought it all over and I'm sure I never can learn to love you."

"Oh, that's all right," he replied. "I don't expect you to learn to love me, but please let me keep on trying to persuade you. I expect to go into the real estate business and I'll need all the practice along this line that I can get."—Chicago Record Herald.

